INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIX NO 261 BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETS TO-DAY IN BOMBAY.

Momentous Issues Before Leaders.

SHOULD GANDHIJI ACCEPT INVITATIONS FOR TOUR ON CONTINENT?

BABU SUBASH BOSE'S ULTIMATUM

A demand for the immediate withdrawal of all repressive measures in Bengal and the unconditional release of the detenus who have been clapped in jail without a trial, it is understood, will be put forward, by Babu Subash Bose, the Bengal leader, before the Congress Working Committee, which meets in Bombay to-day (Saturday).

THREAT TO GOVT.

It is stated that Sjt. Bose will ask the Congress Cabinet to endorse his view that failing satisfaction of these two demands, the Congress should give an ultimatum to the Government, threatening to restart the civil disobedience movement.

The acute political situation which has been dreated owing to the Chittagong and Hijli incidents in Bengal, is therefore, likely to loom large, in the discussions of the Congress Cabinet.

COME TO INDIA POST-HASTE.

The Bengal leaders, it is stated, are in favour of advising Gandhiji to give his European and continental tour and come back to India post haste to take over the leadership of the next fight. This view, however, is not shared by a majority of the members of Working Committee who hold that such a tour is essential for creating international opinion.

Besides Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, the following members are expected to reach Bombay to-day: They are: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Mahmood, Dr. Alam, Sardar Sardool Singh, Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, Sjt. M. S. Anney and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Sjt. Subash Bose, Sjt. Nirmal Chundar and Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammaiah are attending the meeting by invitation.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad have communicated their inability to attend the meeting owing to indisposition.

MEETING AT SARDAR'S RESIDENCE.

Considerable importance is naturally attached to the special meeting of the Congress Working Committee which will commence to-day at the Shri Ram Mansion, Sandhurst Road, at 2 p.m. Most of the members of the Committee are coming this morning to attend the meeting. It is expected that the meeting will last for at least two days. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sjt. Rajendra Prasad and Dr Ansari may not attend owing to indisposition. Sjts. Subash Chandra Bose and Nirmal Chandra Chander are expected to arrive this morning to attend the meeting at the special invitation of the President. Their presence at the meeting is considered to be necessary in view of the Committee's desire to take some practical steps in connection with Chittagong and Hijli incidents. The first thing to be considered by the Committee to-day will be the situation in Bengal. In case the Bengal leaders do not arrive to-day other items will naturally get a priority.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN U. P.?

The Working Committee has got to consider this time yet another very important matter and that is about the agrarian situation in the United Provinces. Last time when the question was discussed at Delhi the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee had not recommended any definite steps. The Committee, therefore passed a resolution authorising the President to take such steps as were necessary in consultation with the Provincial Congress Committee. The Council of the P. C. C. has since passed a resolution by which it has been decided to start no-tax campaign in such places where there is a strong case established for such an action.

In ordinary course of things the President would have given his opinion in the matter but since the Committee is meeting it is more than likely that the question will be again discussed and definite steps recommended. This is going to be an important event since after the signing of the Truce this is the first time when the Working Committee will be officially sanctioning a civil disobedience campaign. The decision of the Committee will have naturally have far-reaching repercussions on the movement in other provinces.

TO TOUR OR NOT TO TOUR?

It is now a common knowledge that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has received a cable from Gandhiji dealing with the situation in Bengal and giving his programme in Europe till he return to India in the beginning of January. It is also understood that the Sardar has cabled to Mahatmaji urging his early return as soon as the work of the R. T. C. is finished. It is likely that the Committee will discuss Gandhiji's programme. The question is about his tour on the Continent which he intends to have before taking the steamer for India.

The contemplated tour might not take more than a fortnight and general consensus of opinion is that such a tour is essential for creating international opinion. Besides the launching of Satyagraha on a nation-wide scale, if the worst comes to the worst, will require the sanction of the A. I. C. C. if not of the Congress. All that will take some time and nothing will be lost if Gandhiji spends a fortnight in touring the Continent. He has already accepted some very pressing engagements and he intends to keep them unless the Working Committee directs otherwise.

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI CANCELS TOUR.

Hurries To Bombay To See Sardar

(From A Correspondent).

BHARATPUR CITY, Nov. 6.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, who arrived in Agra yesterday from Delhi and was due to visit Jaipur, Ajmer and Beawar in connection with the khadi and other important work, on receiving urgent call from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, left this morning by Frontier Mail for Bombay.

DR. ANSARI INDISPOSED.

Unable To Attend Working Committee Meeting.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

After opening a Swadeshi Exhibition here, Dr. Ansari unveiled the bust of Pandit Motilal Nehru, presented by himself, later in the evening. Dr. Ansari then addressed a public meeting and this afternoon he received an address of welcome from the Allahabad Municipal Board.

As he is indisposed, he will be unable to go to Bombay to attend the meeting of the Working Committee. He proposes to leave for Delhi this evening.—A. P.

Gandhiji Has A Brief Chat With The King.

LEAVES PALACE WITHOUT PARTAKING OF REFRESHMENTS

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

All roads lead to Buckingham Palace to-day. Long before the appointed time, huge crowds gathered at the gates of the Royal Palace from all parts of London to see Mahatma Gandhi attend the party given by the King.

It did not take a long time for the crowd to recognise Gandhiji, as he entered the palace gates. When they spotted him, they shouted "Gandhi, Gandhi".

He was practically the last guest of the afternoon to arrive at the palace and was introduced as formally as any of the 500 guests.

QUEEN CHATS WITH LADY DELEGATES.

It was a warm shake-hand. The King mixed with the guests freely. The Queen paid special attention to the lady guests, and pleasantly chatted with Lady Shafi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Subbaroyan.

After a few minutes, the King once again met a select group of Indian delegates and talked with each one of them for nearly five minutes.

Sir Akbar Hydari was the first to have a talk with the King who then turned his attention to Sir Mirza Ismail and Mr. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda.

GANDHIJI AND KING.

Mahatma Gandhi was the fourth to have a brief chat with the King, and he was immediately followed by Sir Tej Bahadur, Sir Mahomed Shafi and Dr. Ambedkar. The Mahatma just retired without partaking of the refreshments, though the King and Queen stayed long with their distinguished guests.

Apart from the British Indian delegates, the distinguished guests included Mr. Baldwin, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Sankey, Lord Irwin, Lord Hailsham, Lord Lytton, Lord Reading and Sir Herbert Samuel. Mahatma Gandhi was cheered by the crowd once again on his way back to Knights-bridge.

DECLARE INDIAN POLICY

Best Solution For Communal Question.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

The General Committee of the Welfare of India League after careful consideration of the question of Minorities resolved to communicate by cable to the Prime Minister the following resolution which was passed unanimously:—

"The League is strongly of opinion that the solution of the communal and minority questions will be greatly facilitated if the British Government declare at once that they are resolved to confer on India full responsible government subject to reasonable temporary safeguards."—A.P.

(Other R. T. C. News on page 16).

A. I. C. C. MEMBER JAILED.

Refuses To Furnish Security

CUDDAPAH, Nov. 5.

Mr. K. Subramanyam, member, All-India Congress Committee, has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The accused was asked to furnish security for one year which he refused. An appeal is being preferred to the sessions court against the judgment.—A.P.

CAPE TOWN CONFERENCE.

Indian Delegation Personnel.

MRS. NAIDU INCLUDED.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

It is understood that the Government of India have appointed Sir Pheroze Sethna, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Rt. Hon. Sastri and Sir D'Arcy Lindsay to form the South African Delegation which will visit Cape Town next year under the leadership of Sir Fazli Husain who will be assisted by Mr. Bajpai as Secretary.

AGA KHAN AS WORLD "DICTATOR"

"Making Another World War Impossible"

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Aga Khan, n a broadcast address, visualised himself as a Dictator. His first duty would be to render impossible another world war by abolishing armies and navies. He would instal a world Parliament at Geneva in place of the League of Nations to assist the Dictator.—Reuter.

"REALLY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT"

Sign Of Pro-Tarix Policy.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In forming the Cabinet, Mr. MacDonald had been at pains to secure a really National Government reflecting, under his Premiership, the country's election verdict. The scrutiny of the list shows that the Cabinet, in the division of offices, is definitely aimed in this direction, rather than to form a mirror of actual strength of parties as represented in the House of Commons. The appointment of Mr. Neville Chamberlain as Chancellor of Exchequer may be taken as a good indication of the attitude Government will adopt towards tariffs, for Mr. Chamberlain himself is a strong tariffist.

Sir John Simon, one of the most capable and most brilliant brains in Parliament, should be eminently suitable as Foreign Secretary to deal with the intricate questions, such as, reparations and allied problems. The presence of Mr. Runciman at the Boardr of Trade is expected to be very valuable, owing to his wide knowledge of finance and trade which will be in the forefront of the problems Government will have to face.

The appointment of Sir Eyres the Monsell as First Lord of Admiralty is very interesting. Sir Eyres had been the Conservative Chief Whip since 1923, and had not previously held a Cabinet appointment.—Reuter.

Chorus Of Press Approval.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The New Cabinet has an excellent press.

The "News Chronicle" thinks that the Cabinet has the makings of a efficient combination.

The "Daily Express" considers them splendid appointments.

The "Daily Mail" characterises it as an excellent Cabinet.

The "Financial Times" calls it workmanlike.

The "Times" opines it is an experienced team.

The "Morning Post" it is a Government of great abilities."

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is a powerful team but requires careful driving.

The "Daily Herald" declares that Cabinet contains an overwhelming majority for tariffs.—R. T. C. Special.

A STRANGE COMBINATION

Mac-Baldwin Partnership Ensures Harmonious Working

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The new Cabinet has been enlarged from the emergency number of ten to the usual 20 of which Conservatives hold eleven posts, Liberals five and National Labour four. The only member of the National Cabinet, who has not been reappointed is Lord Reading, who, when he accepted Foreign Secretaryship in August, had made it clear that he did so only temporarily.

Although Mr. Neville Chamberlain's appointment gives Government a decided tariff leaning, it is particularly interesting to note that this has considerably been balanced by the appointment of Mr. Runciman to the Board of Trade. Mr. Runciman was a strong Free Trader but during the debates on the Gold Standard he surprised the House by suggesting a ban on luxury imports.

Another interesting point is that strongest Conservative taric element as represented by Mr. Amery is not represented in the Cabinet at all. The fact that in recent years strong personal friendship has arisen between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin should augur well for harmonious working of the ministry, and this friendship is now likely to be translated into very intimate co-operation since Mr. Baldwin's position as Lord President of the Council will leave him free to relieve the Premier in the House of Commons, and he, in all probability, will actually live next to Mr. MacDonald at 11 Downing Street, hitherto the official residence of the Chancellor of Exchequer. The list of Under-Secretaries will be announced on Mr. MacDonald's return from Lossiemouth next week.—Reuter's Special.

BRADMAN GETS A DUCK.

Gilbert Captures 3 Wickets For 8 Runs

"FASTEST BOWLER IN AUSTRALIA"

Special Cable

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Brisbane.—Breadman who set cricket world talking earlier in the week by scoring 256 including 14 sixes and 29 fours in the club match got a duck for New South Wales playing against Queensland in the opening match of Sheficld Shield competition.

Bradman was caught off Gilbert, the Australian aboriginal who is considered to be the fastest bowler in Australia.

Following are the closing scores Queensland 109 (Amos five for 22). New South Wales 52 for three. Gilbert has at present taken all the three wickets, at the expense of anly eight runs.—

S. AFRICAN CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

Victoria Scores 284

Special Cable

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Melbourne.—Following is the closing score in the match between Victoria the holders of Sheffield Shield and South African tourists which commenced here to-day:—Victoria 284, Woodful who scored 121 hit eight fours. He gave one chance. Quinn took four wickets for 36 runs. South Africans before the close of the play scored seven for the loss of no wicket.

AMERICAN LINER STRANDED.

Life Boats Rushed From Dover.

Special Cable

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A large liner "Hybeit" belonging to the American White Diamond Line was stranded at 8 a.m. to-day on south-west sandbank of Goodwins and is apparently firmly aground in a most dangerous position.

Walmer life boat and motor boats from Dover are hurrying to the liner's assistance. The sea is smooth but there seems to be no immediate likelihood of the liner being reffoated

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN GOES OFF.

Tragedy On "Colorado"

Special Cable

LONDON, Nov. 6.

San Pedro.—It is now learned that one officer and three ratings were killed and two officers and eight ratings were injured as result of explosion of five inch anti-aircraft gun during firing practice on board the "Colorado." It is feared five of injured will not recover.

100 CHINESE KILLED.

Dr. Sze's Representation To League For Intervention.

REGULAR BATTLE BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA

LONDON, November 6.

A regular battle between the Japanese troops and the Chinese force of 5,000 men has provided very serious development in Manchuria since the dramatic Japanese seizure of Mukden in the middle of September. The gravity of the situation has been increased by the fact that the conflict is steadily extending towards the Soviet sphere of influence, the engagement being only a few miles south of the Chinese Eastern Railway which is under joint Sino-Russian control.

24 HOURS FIGHTING.

According to a telegram from Japanese sources at Mukden General Machansha fired on the repair party, inflicting heavy casualties. Fighting continued for 24 hours, the Japanese facing heavy odds were hard-pressed to avoid being outflanked. The Chinese were eventually driven back and they are fleeing in confusion towards Tsitsihar.

Tokyo reports significantly state that the Japanese authorities, in order to relieve the fatigued troops in Manchuria have decided to seek the Cabinet approval for the despatch of a mixed brigade from Japan to replace a similar force in Manchuria and postpone till March the return of conscripts whose time is up.

100 CHINESE KILLED.

Dr. Sze's Request To League.

Geneva.—The Chinese representative to the League of Nations, Dr. Sze, called on the Secretary-General of League, and requested him to inform M. Briand of the Japanese activities, and request him to intervene with the Japanese Government.

100 CHINESE KILLED.

A telegram from the Chinese Government states that over 100 Chinese were killed as a result of the struggle for the possession of the railway bridge spanning the Nonni river in Manchuria.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON NONNI RIVER.

Japanese Troops Retreat.

Japanese telegrams from Mukden state that heavy fighting continues on the Nonni River in which the Japanese have suffered over 40 casualties; but a later message from Harbian says that General Machashan's troops are fleeing in disorder towards Tsitsihar.—Reuter.

JAPANESE COUNTER-ATTACK.

When the attempts to secure an informal truce broke down the Japanese troops opened fire, and met with determined resistance and withdrew across the river. They launched a counter-attack with bombing planes, inflicting heavy casualties.—Reuter.

"NO FURTHER ADVANCE"

Japanese Troops To Be Withdrawn

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Tokio.—The Japanese troops have no intention of advancing further north towards Anganki, twenty miles north of the Nonni Bridge (where fierce fighting occurred yesterday), according to the Foreign Officer's announcement here. Unless unexpected developments compel them to do so, it is stated, that the troops will be withdrawn when the bridge, which is of commercial importance to the Japanese, has been repaired.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL UNCONCERNED

No Question Of Advancing Date.

Special Cable

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Geneva.—Notwithstanding renewed fighting in Manchuria there is at present no question of advancing the date of meeting of the League Council which M. Briand suggests should meet in Paris on November 6 owing to difficulty regarding his leaving for Geneva during busy Parliamentary proceedings. It is not expected that objections will be raised by other members.

NO COMPETITION WITH "AL AZHAR"

Jerusalem Muslim Congress.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Cairo.—Considerable opposition to holding of the Moslem Congress at Jerusalem has been aroused among the student class who consider it as a manoeuvre to divert the Moslem centre of education from Cairo.

The Grand Mufti, Palestine, repudiating the suggestion declares that the proposed Moslem University at Jerusalem will not compete with "Al Azhar."—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S YOUNGEST SON.

First Public Appearance

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Rome.—Dressed in immaculate Eton suit Mussolini's youngest son Romano (aged four) made his first public appearance as page to the bride the wedding of Count Ciano's daughter. Duce Junior solemnly acknowledged the crowd's applause with Fascist salute as he drove away from St. Peters. Mussolini witnessed for bride, Sgn. Grandi being best man.—Reuter.

NO INFLATION IN GERMANY

MARK NOT TO FOLLOW STERLING

German Minister's Assurance

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Berlin—Dr. Bruning, addressing a meeting of the National Committee of Centre Party gave the assurance that on no account would mark be allowed to follow sterling. He added that he would resolutely oppose any measure tending towards inflation.—Reuter.

VIZIGAPATAM FLOODS

200 Lives Lost.

VIZIGAPATAM, Nov. 5.

Latest reports received here regarding the recent floods in Vizagaptam show, as already reported, that the agency area suffered heavy loss of life and property. Innumerable landslides occurred blocking the road communications and the total number of lives lost are reported to be two hundred.—A.P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First, Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A young Hindu, (married Jain preferred) for Office work and personal assistant. State age, qualification, etc. to Box No. 1233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6161

THE UNEMPLOYED ARE INVITED to refer their case for assistance to the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R 6162

WANTED for Indian State Hospital, reliable qualified DOCTOR, with previous experience. Apply with credentials to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3885

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS for "DORMYL" the real petrol saver. Saves upto 50 per cent. fuel in any model car. Daily sold in large quantities. Re. 1 for samples. Sole Distributors: SMILES & CO., Cocanada.
A S

WANTED—A DYEING MASTER with full experience in Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing for an up-country Mill. Please apply to MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI & CO., LTD., 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.
A R6166

WANTED by German Indenting Office, one SALESMAN each for Karachi, Delhi and Madras. Gentlemen who are fully acquainted with one of these places may apply to Box No. 1231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6154

WANTED—An English knowing retired MILITARY OFFICER for the post of Commandant, Idar Sir Pratap Infantry, on Rs. 250-25-500 p.m. Applications to reach the undersigned by the end of November, 1931. J. N. BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State.
A 3884

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN experienced in Flour Line. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1228 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R6143

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply personally to Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Co., Ltd., 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.
A R6156

WANTED—DEPOT MANAGERS on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. p.m. to organise the sale of our Tea packed and loose. Candidates able to invest Rs. 150 in the Company need apply with anna stamp to:—PEKOE AGENCY (1930) LTD., 42, Beniatola Lane, Calcutta.
A S

WANTED—EDUCATED and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Salary and Commission, for guaranteed business from BOMBAY, POONA, SHOLAPUR, NASIK, JALGAON, and KHOLAPUR for the LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 106, Kamer Buildings, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 21109.
A S

Matrimonial

WANTED—A handsome educated girl, for a Dasha Porvad Bania Under-graduate of 26, holding a responsible post in the Baroda Government. His monthly income exceed Rs. 100. Write to NATWERLAL H. SHAH, Accountant, Dewan's Office, Baroda State, Raten Pole, Baroda.
A 3871

Situations Wanted

AVAILABLE—Experienced HINDU GRADUATE TUTOR, also SPORTSMAN. Remuneration boarding and lodging only. Write Box No. 1229, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6149

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special adrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

SUCCESS, GUARANTEED in Cambridge and Matriculation Examinations this year. Fees charged on success. Anyone can pass. PRINCIPAL, CAMBRIDGE AND MATRIC CLASSES, Multi Jetha Building, Princess, Street.
E R6142

TUITIONS—LAW STUDENT with Sanskrit, Mathematics requires tuitions can teach other subjects too. Apply Box No. 1227 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R6141

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. D. Poonegar on 1st Floor.
C R 300

TO LET or LEASE—SPACIOUS GODOWNS and VACANT LAND at Anjirwadi, Mazgaon. Apply to the WALLACE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD., 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
R6143

TO-LET—GODOWNS, Frere Road, on tram line facing Princess Dock, having higher plinth and spacious accommodation at moderate rents. Apply Post Box 928, Bombay.
R6167

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—Are you really keen to increase your income? Take an Agency of our Company as a side line of profession. Even an hour's round a day will bring you a decent income. Very attractive premium rates will facilitate your work. Liberal commissions allowed. Apply at once to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER Life Insurance Bank Limited (Incorporated in Germany) Largest Life Office of the Continent of Europe. Head Office for India: Qutab Road, Delhi. Post Box No. 117.
T 3848B.

Medical

USE "DERMINE" best cure for RING-WORM, ECZEMA, DRY ITCH, etc., price 6 annas. Sold at leading Chemists and Provision Merchants. POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, PERRY & CO., D. C. OOMRIGER, Crawford Market, AKBERALI, Fort, etc. Dermine does not stain the clothes.
M 3372

Profession

FREE! FREE!—"Sunrise Weekly" American Cotton one Rupee worth Popular Tips issued every Saturday will be given free to purchasers of last weekly and also to "Sunrise Monthly" buyers on production of copy. New buyers of our one Rupee worth full November December Tips Monthly will also get. Last weekly's prize winning Numbers 107, 63 and 321. Call for cash! "SUNRISE OFFICE" 197, Esplanade Road, opp. University Clock Tower.
P R6170

LEFT GRAND HOTEL.

MAHMOUD BEY, the well-known Egyptian Spiritualist, has removed himself from Grand Hotel and will carry on his business and his consultation in Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, opposite New Custom House. His charges will be the same Rs. 5 for his wonderful reading and spiritual answers for three questions.
Tel. No. 23350. R6155

Photography

NARAYAN ART STUDIO—Chothani Cottage, Dawood Bag, Andheri.—CONCESSION during DIVALI HOLIDAYS from 5th November, 1931 to 11th November, 1931. Executed Photography enlargements in oil water and Black and White.
P R6153

Books & Stamps.

GET RICH BY LEARNING TO WRITE moving picture plays. Full American course in one complete book, Rs. 2-8 only. Modern Book Agency, Post Box 3188, Bombay.
L R 6158

YOGA-VASISHTHA-MAHARAMAYANA of Valmiki translated INTO ENGLISH from original Sanskrit by Viharlal Mitra. Six volumes. Binding Excellent. Apply to Box No. 1232, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
L R 6160

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

POLICE NOTICE.

DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS.

Traffic regulations—9th and 10th November 1931.

NORTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed from the Town Hall via Bazar Gate Street across Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Pydhoni, Bhendi Bazaar and beyond the J. J. Hospital.

SOUTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed from the J. J. Hospital via Bhendi Bazaar, Pydhoni, Kalbadevi Road as far as the corner of Shaik Memon Street, down Shaik Memon Street to Carnac Road, Hornby Road, Bazar Gate Street and Town Hall.

Vehicles moving north will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Shaik Memon Street.

Vehicles will not be allowed to turn round on any of the roads mentioned above.

Vehicular traffic may break away from the route by turning into any side street on the left hand side of the route laid down above.

G. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 4th November, 1931.
3879.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) will be held at the Office of the Company, at 29, Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-0 P.M. (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 7th November, 1931, where the undersigned will lay before the Meeting a Statement with respect to the proceedings in and position of liquidation, upto 15th March, 1931, in pursuance of Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

Dated this 27th Day of October, 1931.

MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI.
NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL,
Liquidators.
3840

LOST OR STOLEN.

A PACKET of six share certificates of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. of Holland (with coupons attached) between Grant Road and Dadar Stations, or at the latter, while nearing it in a local train (3rd class), after 8 p.m., two months back. Finder, who will be suitably rewarded is requested to return the same to Dr. C. K. KABRAJI, 759, Parsi Colony, Dadar Bombay (14). Local Banks is also the Head Office at the Hague, fully informed of the loss.
6165

Public Notices

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

LOAN NOTIFICATION

Issue of Rupees Thirty Lakhs SIX AND A HALF per cent. Debentures Guaranteed by Government under Section 95 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, Repayable on 1st November 1937.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 68 to 76 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rs. 30 lakhs bearing interest at 6½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM REPAYABLE ON 1ST NOVEMBER 1937, at par at Bombay.

2. Under Section 20 (d) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, as amended by Act III of 1908, Trust moneys can be invested in debentures issued by the Board.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above loan will be received by the Chief Officer up to 3 P.M. (BOMBAY TIME) ON THE 23RD NOVEMBER 1931. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for the 6½ per cent. Debenture Loan of Rs. 30 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant of the Improvement Trust.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate cotaining a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as they may think proper, if any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, the whole amount of tender not later than the 15th December 1931.

8. In the event of the loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of the tenders; provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

9. A sum equal to 5 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made as specified in Clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) cash or currency notes.
(b) a cheque drawn in favour of the Bombay Improvemen. Trust on a bank in Bombay

11. Deposits will, in the case of tenders accepted whether wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, whether wholly or in part will be returned without interest on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Improvement Trust.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum on the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January each year in Bombay at the local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or, subject to notification, at the Head Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

15. Interest on the debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India Calcutta.

16. Anticipated interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum will be paid from the date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1931 at the time of issue of debentures.

17. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

18. Brokerage will be paid at 1/8th per cent. to recognized bankers and brokers on allotment made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

19. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

By the order of the Board,

H. B. SHIVDASANI,
Chief Officer.

Office of the
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 5th November, 1931.

Section 95 (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act 1925:—

"If the Board fail—

(a) to pay any interest due in respect of any loan taken in pursuance of section 68;

(b) to pay or to set aside and invest any sum as required by section 70 or section 78, the Accountant General of Bombay shall make such payment or shall set aside and invest such sum as ought to have been set aside and invested under section 70 or section 78 ....."

(Not to be detached).

Bombay Improvement Trust

6½ Per Cent. Debenture Loan Of 1931.

FORM OF TENDER.

I .....

hereby tender for Rupees.....

of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures 1931 and agree to pay for the same subject to the attached conditions at the rate of Rupees .....Annas .....

for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....as deposit at 5 per cent. on the amount tendered for and engaged if my offer be accepted to pay to the acconnt of Trustees at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY, the balance of the allotment on or before the 15th December, 1931.

I require the amount in debentures of Rupees.....

..... each.

(Signature).....

(Signature).....

Dated.....

Public Notices

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad-Deccan.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 1920 Khairatabad Road, Hyderabad (Deccan) on SATURDAY, the 21st day of November, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1931.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 7th day of November, 1931, to 20th day of November, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and agents.
Dated 7th November, 1931.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1920, Khairatabad Road Hyderabad (Deccan) on and after the 27th day of November 1931 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 6th day of November 1931 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
3881.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY, LTD.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company duly convened and held at Hararwalla Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on the 10th of October, 1931, the following resolution was duly passed and was duly confirmed at a subsequent confirmatory meeting as a special resolution.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. N. S. Gubbi of Messrs. Gubbi & Co., Govt. Certified Auditors, be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

Dated 5th day of October, 1931.
SHAMJI HEMRAJ.
Chairman.
R 6164

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOSEPH FRANCIS MISQUITTA for self and as guardian of his younger brother Felix John Misquitta, and John Sabastian Misquitta, all of Vile-Parle, have agreed to sell to my client, the piece of land bearing Final Plot Number 87 B of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, admeasuring 646 square yards or thereabouts together with all the structures and buildings standing thereon, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land and the structures thereon, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, partnership, sale, share trust, wahtwat possession or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas building" at Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri this 5th November, 1931.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.
Purchaser's Advocate.
3882

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE SECOND CLASS SUB-JUDGE, AT ANDHERI
REGULAR CIVIL SUIT NO. 374 OF 1931.

(1.) G. L. Pradhan, (2) A. B. Agaskar, (3) K. A. Mogre, (4.) B. A. Acharya, (5.) V. N. Hate, (6.) S. V. Naik, (7.) H. D. Gazdar, (8.) M. S. Kapadia, (9.) P. P. D'Souza, (10.) R. M. Owalekar, (11) R. S. Borker, (12) L. R. Acharya, (13.) Hargovan Vrijvallabdas, (14.) S. S. Waingankar ..... Plaintiffs.

On behalf of themselves and all other persons and bodies of persons, the alleged tax payers and cess payers on the alleged Assessment Register for the year 1931-32 of the Vile Parle Municipality all residing at Vile Parle.

vis.

The MUNICIPALITY OF VILE-PARLE, having their Office at "Gandhi Chowk" Vile-Parle.. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Order 1, rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure notice is hereby given to all the tax and cess payers of the Municipal-District of the Municipality of Vile-Parle in the Bombay Suburban District, that the plaintiffs abovenamed have with the permission of the Court obtained on the day of the 24th September, 1931, an order for the institution of this suit on behalf of themselves and all the other tax and cess payers of the said Municipality praying for the following relief:—

(a) That it should be declared that the alleged imposition and assessment of the House Tax and Halalkhore Cess for the year 1931-32 by the defendant Municipality and the alleged Assessment Register or Demand Register for 1931-32 are illegal and ultravires and unenforceable under Law and that there is no liability to pay the alleged rates and the same are liable to be refunded if paid or recovered.
(a 1) And that a perpetual injunction, be issued restraining the defendant Municipality from making any demand or recovery of any amount House tax or Sanitary Cess under the said alleged imposition of taxes Assessment Register or Damnd Register mentioned in prayer (a).
(b) That the costs of this suit be awarded to the plaintiffs from the defendant Municipality.
(c) That the Court may grant such further and other relief as the Court may deem fit and proper.

And the said suit will next be called on before this Court on 13th November 1931 at 11-30. A.M.

Dated 4th November, 1931.
(Sd.) D. S. GUPTE.
2nd Class Sub-Judge,
Court Andheri.
3887

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the claim of Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT and of the partners thereof in the firm of Messrs. Motilal Ramkumar of Cawnpore and the various branches thereof at different places including the assets, outstandings and properties thereof together with the liabilities of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat and any of the partners thereof in the said firms and the rights of the trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat in the said firms will be sold by the trustees by Public Auction at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 29th day of November, 1931, at the office of the trustees in the old pedhi of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat Mumbadevi Sheikh Memon Street outside the Fort of Bombay. A deposit of 25 per cent of the purchase money will have to be paid by the purchaser at the time of the sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale an application should be made to the undersigned.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1931.
MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
3886

10,000 People have bought our "Pocket Wallets or Purses" with their names, etc. embossed in neat gold letters. Very fine imitation crocodile leather wallets 5" Rs. 2/12, 4" 2/4. "Purses" 1/8, English made "Wallets" 5/8 and 5/8. Post Free. Send M.O.
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Dadar, BOMBAY.

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EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

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Glory of a Man is his STRENGTH. If you really wish to increase your STRENGTH, BRAIN POWER, NERVE POWER or ORGANIC POWER, please take at once:—

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc. etc. They act like magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power and Nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines.

Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 days.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta. To be had at:—Madhav Agency, MOHAN Building, Girgaon, S. Roy & Co., Thakurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Jn. Grant Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji, 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, and H. H. Jethabhai & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay Ask for Dr. Paul's Vim Pills at above places.

"Court Of Inquiry To Do No Good To Rly Employees"

MR. KOTHARI ADVISES THEM TO BOYCOTTIT

And Appeals To Organise Themselves

(By Mail).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

Addressing a meeting of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railwaymen at Delhi-Sarai Rohilla, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Honorary General Secretary of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Employees Association said that due to callous disregard on the part of the railway administrations in the country, the lot of railwaymen was day by day becoming more and more miserable and humiliating. Their work, he said, had considerably increased in volume and responsibility without there being any comparative remuneration on any equitable or an approved basis. In spite of countrywide agitation the railway administrations had not so far done anything to bring about substantial improvement in the present conditions of service and the cup of misery was filled up lately when the authorities of the various railways in the course of relentless economy campaign, axed as many as 35,000 people regardless of their consequent fate and in several cases of the kind and duration of service. It was a tragedy that while the Court of Inquiry was still sitting the authorities should have threatened to axe over 7000 more men It was an enormity which was possible only in the country where so often the consideration of fates and feelings of people were flung aside to serve imperial interests.

Mr. Kothari admitted that there was a decline in the traffic earnings but the administration should seek ways and means in the proper direction to meet the situation. He pointed out with emphasis that next to the Military, if there was any department which was unduly expensive at the top and recklessly extravagant, it was the railway administration in the country and it afforded vast and veritable scope for drastic retrenchment at the top.

Mr. Kothari expressed his opinion that the Court of Enquiry should have been boycotted or at least now it should be boycotted because in view of its restricted terms of reference, nothing was likely to come out of it in the shape of mitigation of the sufferings of the retrenched staff.

Mr. Kothari said that he appreciated the general awakening amongst the railwaymen but he urged them to take some lessons from the present struggle of the country for freedom. He asked them to concentrate all their attention and efforts on the big problems in the terms of hundreds and thousands of fellow workers and there was no doubt that in the near future a great and grim struggle for the complete overhauling of the present system of administration might have to be launched and unless they were sufficiently alive to the sense of responsibility and the supreme need of sacrifices they would not be able to carry it on to a successful end.

In conclusion Mr. Kothari earnestly appealed to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railwaymen to sufficiently organise themselves.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT DENIES NEWSPAPER REPORT.

Peddapuram Luxmi Mills Uncertified By Congress

PEDDAPURAM, Nov. 2.

Sjt. N. Venkata Subbarao, President, Town and Taluq Congress Committee, Peddarpuram wires:—

It is being published in some of the Newspapers of the Bombay Presidency that the Congress Committee has certified the cloth manufactured in he Luxmi silk factory Peddapuram East Godavary District, Madras. I, as the President of the Town and Taluq Congress Committees Peddapuram in contradicting the news request you to publish for the information of the public the statement of mine that no such certificate has ever been issued with the due authority. I am going to publish the details regarding the matter shortly through your paper. In the meantime I request the public not to be deceived by the news hitherto published thinking that this is one of the certified mills.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX PROPOSALS CONDEMNED

AHMEDABAD, November 4.

Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has sent a telegram to-day to the Finance Member, Government of India, stating that the "effect of the new income-tax and super-tax proposals on industry will be highly detrimental, crushing and economically unsound. Drastic retrenchment in civil and military expenditure coupled with industrial development is the real remedy to save the situation."—A.P.

MORE CRITICISM OF SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCE BILL.

Extremely Limited Retrenchment.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' DEFINITE OPINION.

The following are extracts from a telegram addressed to-day by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the Government of India, Finance Department, regarding the Supplementary Budget Proposals:—

"While recognising the need for balancing the Budget, in the absence of the Reports of the Retrenchment Committees, which the Chamber has not yet been able to obtain from the Government, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are not in a position to say how far the recommendations of the various Retrenchment Committee have been given effect to.

That the terms of reference of the Retrenchment Committees were extremely limited, and that, had they been wider, greater retrenchment would have been recommended.

Until all the avenues for reduction of expenditure, both in the Civil and Military Departments, have been fully explored the case for putting extra burdens upon the tax-payer in these times of severe depression is far from having been made out.

The total reduction in expenditure in 1932-33 amounts to only 890 lakhs, as against fresh imposition of 1483 lakhs. Even the 890 lakhs retrenchment is wholly disproportionate to the fall in the prices of materials and services, and out of this, reduction in emoluments of Officers amounts only to Rs. 190 lakhs. This cannot be regarded as equalising the burden on all shoulders at a time of dire necessity. So great is the solicitude for the 'services' that the reduced rate of emoluments will operate only up to 31st March 1933, and that the same might even be reconsidered earlier. Their contribution is especially when compared with the cuts which had to be borne by Government servants in England.

Regarding the taxation proposals, the Committee are emphatically opposed to the duty on raw Cotton, Machinery and Dyes, as the same will impose burdens on the industry of the country impeding its progress. Again they are opposed to the increase in the rate of tax on income, and particularly with regard to the lowering of the exemption limit under Rs. 2,000. The law of diminishing returns will begin to work with regard to these income-tax increases.

They are also definitely of opinion that there should be no increase in the 'salt tax' nor in the postal charges."

ADVANCE THE SEVA DAL

Dr. Hardiker's Tour.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Organising Secretary, of the Hindustani Seva Dal, visited Delhi in connection with the Central Board meeting on the 28th ultimo. The Board met and adjourned for the 4th and 5th instant at Allahabad. From Delhi he proceeded to Lahore where he stayed for three days and explained to the members of the Working Committee of the Punjab Province and to the members of Seva Dal Board about the working of the Dal organisation.

From Lahore he went to Lucknow to meet the workers of the United Provinces who were meeting in the session of the United Provinces Congress Committee. He is now at Allahabad attending the Central Board meeting after which he will proceed to Cawnpore and will visit some places in the Province. He is going to Benares to inspect the instructors' training camp.

KHADI DISTRIBUTION IN DISTRESSED AREAS.

(From Our Correspondent).

AGRA, Nov. 5.

Mr. Manilal Kothari in a statement to the press says that from donations received for Gandhi birthday funds, khadi worth about Rs. 27,000 has already been distributed in flood and famine affected areas of Bengal, Konkan, Bihar and Utkal. The above includes Rs. 1,000 worth of khadi, being the donation of an Englishman ("sympathiser") which, according to his wishes, has been distributed in the U. P. through Dr. Saiyad Mahmood and in Bardoli through Mr. V. J. Patel. Under Mr. Patel's instructions it is now arranged to make further distribution of nearly Rs. 35 000 worth of khadi in Bengal, Bihar, U. P. North-West Frontier Province, Vizagapatam and other parts including Thar Parkar (Sind) where Rs. 3.000 worth of khadi is being distributed amongst the distressed people through the Desh Seva Mandal.

"I'd rather have a Chesterfield"

ONCE YOU TRY a Chesterfield nothing else will do. Here is good taste . . . and lots of it! And what you taste in Chesterfield is riper, better tobaccos . . . nothing else . . . blended and "cross-blended" to a greater mildness . . . a better taste.

Chesterfield CIGARETTES

They Satisfy —that's Why!

MADE IN U. S. A.

PUNJAB RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

LAHORE, November 4.

The Report of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Punjab Government has been released. The Committee under orders of the Secretary of State has not made recommendations on matters affecting the All-India services as a whole. Non-official members have added a separate addendum. The principal report says that the income and expenditure of the Punjab stood in the 1931-32 budget at 1118 and 1083 lakhs respectively. The actual income this year is not expected to exceed 967 lakhs and might fall lower. The task of bridging this gap of 116 lakhs must mainly be left to the Government, for the Committee's proposals, if adopted, cannot have much effect during the current year. The Committee suggests that a revenue balance of 75 lakhs should be built up without delay.

A reduction of ten per cent. in the expenditure of the High Court is suggested and in order to decrease expenditure on jails, methods are suggested to decrease the number of prisoners in jail such as imposing fines instead of imprisonment. The Committee deals with the question of increase in the pay and strength of the District police forces and is of the opinion that the increase was not unreasonable. The Committee suggests dispensing with the Lahore Additional police which is maintained at an annual expenditure of Rs. 3,20,000 This force has been employed since the Congress met here.—A.P

Women Support Sarda Act.

(BY MAIL.)

DARJEELING, November 1

A crowded meeting of women, under the auspices of the Darjeeling Mahila Samiti, was held at the Hindu Public Hall in support of the Sarda Act, Lady J. C. Bose, presided. Speeches were made by Miss Sancharwati Subba, Mrs Das Gupta, Secretary of the Mahila Samiti, and Mrs. Ganguli, in Nepali, Bengali and English respectively, supporting the Act both from the medical and social points of view. The following resolution was passed: "That the women of Darjeeling wholeheartedly support the Sarda Act and pray to His Excellency the Viceroy not to allow it to be repealed in any of its provisions, but to take steps to make it more effective."—A.P.

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A REVELATION to those who have suffered from long standing Chronic Ailments without any relief from Medical treatments my Magnetic-Breathing is a Revelation. Positive cures for Sprue, all digestive troubles Dyspepsia, constipation, Piles, Asthama, Obesity, Heart and all Lung troubles including primary stages of consumption and intestinal Tuberculosis.

Combined use of Homoeopathic and all other Natural methods of cure.

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Walter Critchlow 1520 0—Street Wheaton, Illinois, U. S.A., patents a damp air gas saver for autos that saves gas and oil, gives quicker pick-up, faster top-speed, uses lowest price gas and automatically de-carbonizes the engine.

Fords report 28 to 66 miles on 1 gallon; other makes 1/4 to 1/2 more.

$10,000,00 cash for best gains made.

County and State distributors wanted to make $250.00 to $1,000.00 a month. I sent for trial. Write him in English.

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Per Tube -/8/-

GUJRAT PHARMACY.

Kalkadevi, Hathi Bldg., Bombay, C. Popatlal, Moti Chawk, Poona.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per doz.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ.—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three).

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure urethra troubles in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only).

"DILPASAND" (Birth Control). Its 3 doses use will stop pregnancy for 1 year. Quite safe to use. Price Rs. 3 for 12 doses. Sample 3 doses Re. one only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA. Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.) GUJRAT (Punjab).

IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.

(Regd.) No. 3680.

A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.

Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20 V. P. Extra, use in any season.

RAMARATNA.

(Regd.) No. 3680.

For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills

One hour effect.

Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V. P. Extra.

Cholera Kardan.

Is two minutes effect. Price: Rs. 2 per 20 pills.

Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.

153, Gulalwadi, Bombay. Head Office: Vadhwan City.

PANNALAL SCHOOL

Mr. D. A. Telang, Principal, Babu Pannalal P. Jain High School, Bombay, writes:—

About three years ago it was decided by the Trustees of the Babu Pannalal P. Jain High School to effect far-reaching improvements of the school by the provision of a first rate school building, up-to-date equipment and a well trained staff. Accordingly, the building was constructed and modern up-to-date equipment was provided at the cost of about rupees three lakhs. With a view to supply the third and the most important requisite, an efficient staff, an attractive scale of salaries was laid down for securing competent teachers with professional as well as educational qualifications. Some B.A. B.T.s were, therefore, taken on and such of the old staff as were not certificated teachers, both graduates and matriculates, were notified on 31st March 1930 that under the new scheme a teacher was required to be a trained one for service in the school. However in view of the service he had put in he was informed that his services would be continue don condition that he immediately joined the S. T. C. Class and pass the Examination of 1931.

In consonance with this notice, four teachers appeared for the S. T. C. Examination of July last but only one passed and the other three failed. Since under the new scheme, the staff was to be manned by trained certificated teachers and as the three teachers had failed to pass even the first part of the examination which is recognised to be the easier of the two, and that too when they had undergone a whole year's course of studies, there was no way left to the authorities but to inform them that their services would not be required from the 1st November. In this place it must be observed that though the three teachers, as per notices given to them seventeen months previously, were to be relieved of their duties on the declaration of the S. T. C. Results in August, yet out of consideration for their long connection with the school, the Authorities went out of their way and decided to retain their services for one year more and give them one more chance of passing the S.T.C. if on looking into the marks they had scored it was found that hey had obtained a reasonable percentage of marks. The authorities, therefore, got the marks from the Government authorities and were painfully surprised to find that the teachers concerned had failed by a considerable per centage of marks, one by 11 per cent, the other by 15 per cent, and the third by 25 per cent. The only course open to the authorities was, therefore, to inform the three teachers in question that their services would not be required from the 1st November.

Meanwhile, two out of the three teachers applied for nine months' leave to be enabled to study for the next S.T.C. examination and were granted six months' leave by the authorities. However, a surprise has been sprung upon the authorities by someone, by the pasting on the school wall of a printed anonymous poster (the name of the Printing Press seems to have been deliberately omitted) calling on the students to go on strike until the teachers are taken back on the staff.

It may not be amiss to mention here that the school is altogether a charitable one (neither fees being charged nor Government grant being accepted), and the task of providing teachers of the requisite qualifications is absolutely the concern of the authorities, who naturally are expected to take more interest in the working of the institution as they have to finance it than the anonymous writer who seems from the contents of the poster to be more interested in the outgoing teachers than in the welfare of the charitable institution. Strange, indeed, must be the mentality and inscrutable the motive of the anonymous writer, who dictates to the authorities to retain on the staff teachers who have been found wanting and not to replace them by trained and qualified teachers as S.T.C. or B.T.s! How disinterested must be the man who claims for the pupils of an institution—and that too a charitable one—the privilege of appointing and discharging teachers!!

It is now for the parents of the boys to decide whether such a demand put up by or on behalf of the students is to be countenanced and allow their boys to go on strike and whether they should look to the interest of the outgoing teachers or those of the Institution, which was as recently as three months ago reported by the Inspector, after two days' close inspection of the school and discussion of the new scheme to be "one of the best managed schools in Bombay."

TRAGIC END OF A YOUTH

(From Our Correspondent)

ADEN, Oct. 26.

On 18th instant Abdul Mannan, a young man and a son of Khan Bahadur Ali Ibrahim Lookman met his death by electric-shock while switching on his fan. He was about 20 years old. It is the 31st death from electric shock in Aden.

LAND REVENUE IN KANARA

Necessity Of Generous Remission Emphasized By Local Leaders

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 2.

In interviewed prominent persons in Karnatak to ascertain their views regarding reduction of land revenue announced by the Bombay Government during the last month.

The president of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Karnadu Sadashivrao, Mangalore, said. The so-called concession announced by the Bombay Government regarding the remission to be granted to occupants of garden lands in Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur and Mundgod talukas is more a hardship than relief, if it is not followed up by more liberal concessions at once the concessions announced, to be appreciated by the ryots should have retrospective effect from 1925. The acute distress of these people can be realised by Government only if it is willing to study the local condition by holding a special enquiry with the help of non-officials and the general public. The remission of Rs. 20,000 granted last year is a mere drop in the ocean. Unless an immediate enquiry into the deepening distress of the ryots is made, the Government will be forcing the people and the Congress to launch on a no-tax campaign owing to sheer necessity.

NIGGARDLY CONCESSION.

S. N. Keshawain, President Ryots Association Sirsi, said:—The reduction now sanctioned by Government is based on the report of Mr. G. F. S. Collins, who was Settlement Officer in 1926. The Government did not think it worth while to bring these recommendations into force immediately. The result was, the gardener was badly hit. The abnormal fall in the prices of the garden produce since the year 1930 accentuated the situation. Though a general remission of revenue would have been the proper measure to meet the situation temporarily during the last year, the Government only after much pressure was brought to bear on them, agreed only for a partial suspension of Rs. 20,000/- of revenue.

Though the present resolution of the Government sanctioning the annual reduction in Revenue on garden lands by about 17,000, in these talukas would be welcomed by the hard-pressed ryots, this measure would not go a long way in easing the situation. The conditions during the last two years have much changed and it would not too much to ask Government to hold a fresh enquiry in the light of the present conditions and revise the land revenue accordingly. The reduction now sanctioned applies only to a number of villages which are in a worse condition. The conditions in other parts also deserve the consideration of Government.

To give an idea of the present situation, let me refer to the prices of garden produce that prevailed in 1926—the year of the settlement report—and the prices that now rule. From this table the extent of the economic depression as affecting the garden lands can be gauged.

The prices of garden produce in 1926.

	per maund Rs.
Betelnuts	9/-
Pepper	13/-
Cardamom	55/-
In the year 1930.	
Betelnuts	3/-
Pepper	3/-
Cardamom	28/-

The lot of the rice land holders is in no way better. Fallow lands have increased by about 50 per cent since the year 1900 as can be seen from the settlement report of Mr. Collins. The population has gone down by 25 and 24.4 per cent respectively in the Sirsi and Siddpapur talukas during the last three decades. Unless Government affords relief by reducing land revenue on rice lands and improving village conditions the lot of the ryots and land owners will be anything but desirable.

BELATED GRACE.

Sjt. S. R. Haldipur, President, District Congress Committee, Karwar, said:—As has been often said, our Government have the peculiar knack of never doing a thing at the proper time, and then doing it when it is too late. The belated communique now issued with a view to give some effect to the proposal of Mr. Collins which were made taking effect from the year 1925-26 is a good instance. In whatsoever sympathetic spirit the proposals might have been conceived when they were formulated, they are too inadequate to meet the situation as it obtains to-day. Owing to the very heavy fall in the prices of garden produce the gardener in a number of cases finds it very hard even to realise the costs of cultivation. The crying need of the present situation therefore is a thorough fresh inquiry into the real state of affairs in the changed circumstances and large minded proposals to be liberally conceived and to be sympathetically carried out. If Government are really minded to keep this ancient industry of this district alive they will have to take special note of the deteriorate condition of many of the garden lands and to allow them to remain assessment free with the occupants thereof, for the necessary number of year to come.

That remission of Rs. 20,000/- was granted last year appears to be a mis-statement in the communique. As far as we are aware only suspensions have been granted to that extent, if remissions were indeed intended, effect may be given thereto even now and those suspensions may be deservedly converted into remissions and as a measure of bare justice retrospective effect from 1925-26 may be given to the remissions to be granted according to the reduction proposed by Mr. Collins.

IMPORT DUTY ON UGANDA COTTON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The modern conception of business is service. The business grows as the service increases. Genuine trade benefits both the parties to the bargain, otherwise it does not endure long. Judged from this stand point the development of Indian trade in Uganda to its present proportion is the best proof of its utility and importance both to the Indian Mill Industry and to the Indian Trader in Uganda. Let the import figures speak for themselves.

Years	Imports of Uganda Cotton in India. Bales.
1922—23	51,069
1923—24	77,932
1924—25	74,289
1925—26	88,569
1926—27	85,988
1927—28	78,119
1928—29	1,07,747
1929—30	1,34,533
1930—31	1,79,473

Uganda is a 95 per cent Indian settlement. It must be owned, however, that but for the sound support of the Indian mills buying at his back the Indian colonist would not have flourished and built up a stake to the tune of crores of rupees in founding ginneries, factories, buildings, etc., in an uncongenial climate in the heart of Africa. Destroy the trade, and you also destroy both his stake and status in Uganda and he reverts to the position of a workman or a shop-keeper as in other colonies.

Bombay is the nearest, natural and central market for Uganda cotton. The regular fortnightly service run to the British India Steam Navigation Company, has helped to draw all Indian-owned cotton in the first instance to Bombay as a central and convenient shipping port, from where, failing Indian demand, it could be easily exported to Europe or Japan freights from Bombay to these port being necessarily cheaper more frequent and dependable than from a small port like Mombasa. The duty also destroys the advantage which accrued to Bombay as a free and central port.

From the mill-owners' point of view the absence of long-staple Indian cotton suitable for spinning anything over 30 counts was always looked upon as a severe handicap, especially for Bombay mills, which from their geographical position, etc., could ill compete in coarser counts with up-country mills having to pay heavy Railway freights both ways the high taxation of Bombay City, Town Duty, etc. This was particularly stressed by the Indian Tariff Committee of 1927, who even went to the length of recommending a Bounty of one anna per lb., to encourage the spinning of finer counts of 32 (s) and over.

I think the above considerations make out a strong case, for waiving the duty against Uganda cotton in the best interests of the India mill industry of Bombay as a central shipping port getting more traffic, and last but not the least for safeguarding the only 'Indian' Colony.—Yours, etc.,

A UGANDA TRADER.

EDUCATION OF THE PIR OF PAGARO

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

The Commissioner in Sind announces that with a view to educate and reform the Pir Pagaro of Kingri during his imprisonment a temporary tutors post had been created and that Mr. B. K. Shaikh, officiating Persian teacher in the Garud High School, Dulia, has been appointed to the post. The Pir will be transferred to A class as soon as the tutor takes charge of his appointment.—A. P.

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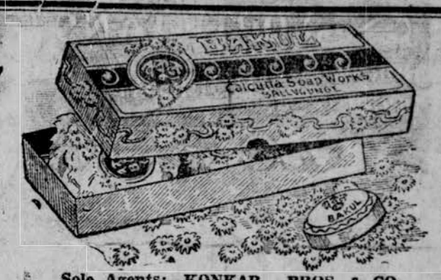

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TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA

SUGGESTIONS TO WIDEN SCOPE AND EFFICIENCY

INTERVIEW WITH PROF. BENOY KUMAR SARKAR.

"The currents and cross currents that beset the Trade Union Movement in India are not new to this country only because Trade Unionism is still in its infancy. She is only repeating what other countries in the West where the movement is in a very advanced state had to pass through in the earlier phases of its growth. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that the Movement is in the main conducted by Intellectuals, Theoriticians, Philanthropists, Humanitarians, some of whom are drawn from the ranks of Capitalists. Such being the case in this stage of the growth of Trade Union Movement it is natural that it should be faced with inherent weakness. The workers themselves perhaps do not appreciate the economic and social power of being organised in well-knit Unions. They have yet to be taught to understand the importance of paying Union Subscription regularly and of swelling the Union Membership rolls.

Political careerists also find a fertile field here. Of course this is not new, nor is it exceptional to India. The pioneer countries of Europe have had experienced all these short-comings and weaknesses. But, this cannot be an excuse for the repetition of those mistakes, after having understood them to be mistakes. This only betrays the lamentable lack of grip of problems that face Society and State on the part of the Indian people. Those of our countrymen who want to establish political and social democracy will have to attach greater and greater attention to the development of proper Trade Union organisation which will be the foundation of the new Social Structure.

Such were the views expressed in an interview by the well-known Professor of Economics and Sociology, Benoy Kumar Sar- "Chronicle" representative.

He has himself contributed a striking theory in regard to what he calls 'Comparative Studies in Culture, Science or Sociology." From pedagogics to Culture Science, then to comparative Industrialism and applied economics or relative Industrialism,—these have been the different phases of the Intellectual thought that has guided Benoy Kumar in his various writings as well as researches.

TRADE UNIONISM.

Prof. Sarkar holds that it is essential for the growth of any Nation that its large force of working class should be properly organised because in the evolution of the new order it is such organisation that will form the foundation and he regretted that the Indian Trade Union Movement has not kept in the forefront the Organised Growth of the Trade Union Movement.

On the contrary it is painful to find that Trade Union leaders are concerned more with theories and one is driven into one camp while another pulls the rope from the other end and in between the Working class is left to shift for itself. This is a very deplorable state of affairs and the sooner this meaningless tug-of-war ends and all unite together in one great endeavour to develop the Great Trade Union Movement in India, that would have been the greatest service that any honest Trade Unionist can render to the Indian working class. It must be undersood and realised by all concerned that efficiency and happiness of the Working class of India, is a most fundamental element in the progress of the country.

INDIA'S WORKING CLASS.

It is a sad commentary that out of a population of 350 millions the working class population, i.e., industrial population is only 2½ millions. A comparative study of Germany and Great Britain in this connection will be of much interest. In Germany out of a population of about 63 millions about 9 millions are working class people organised in Trade Unions. In England out of a population of 43 millions 4½ millions are organised in Trade Unions. In Germany again, for every ten thousand of the population 2200 are workers organised in Unions. In Great Britain for every 10 thousand they have about 1,800 organised in Unions. Compare these with the miserable figure for India where there hardly sixteen for every ten thousand organised in the Unions.

WHAT INDIA NEEDS.

This shows the depth of poverty, misery and the consequent inefficiency and low vitality of the people. In Germany more than 50 per cent. of the families are connected with organised Trade Unions while in England about 40 per cent. of the families are connected with Trade Unions. This shows the growth of organised Trade Unionism in the two most advanced industrial countries in Europe. It is true that Industrially India is still nascent but that is no reason why Indian Trade Unionists cannot organise whatever labour force there does exist into well-knit Unions. We have to create a Trade Union movement in India and every effort should be directed towards the creation of this movement and set aside theories for the time being.

IN BOMBAY.

"I have been in Bombay visiting big commercial houses, insurance companies, banks and other Government officers. I have also been visiting Trade Union offices in the City. I found in all these visits that among Trade Unionists there is a set of people who are really earnest in getting the Trade Union movement out from the ruts into which it has fallen as a result of blind adhesion to theories which have no meaning in relation to the given conditions under which the Labour movement is to be organised."

RASHTRIYA KAMGAR SANGH.

"I went to the Rashtriya Kamgar Sangh. I was impressed with the organisation of the Office and I had talks with some of its workers. I find that there is some amount of experience behind them as to what Unions mean to the working class, what they have done and what they are likely to do in future. I have had talks with workmen themselves. It is unfortunate to have earned this impression that workers themselves do not as yet seem to understand the power of initiative in regard to organisation of Unions that are required for them, but for myself I should consider it the height of patriotism and service to Labour if we can assist Labour to assume responsibilities of leadership themselves in the shortest possible time. I expect that if steady work is carried on, the Indian labour force will in the next 3 to 5 years know how to develop its own organisations and whom to choose for its own leadership. I consider that a man skilled in the use of machines, tools or implements is a most intellectual, spiritual and moral asset to the population even if he is unlettered. If I can raise the Indian working class population from 16 per 10 thousand to even 50 per 10 thousand I believe I have contributed to the strengthening of the character, intelligence and efficiency of the Indian population."

FUNCTION OF TRADE UNIONS.

"I consider that the Trade Unions should be centres of a social and group life and should include clubs and reading rooms. The Unions should undertake as their legitimate function co-operative endeavours in regard to workmen's savings, supply of cheaper grain, etc. Independently of employers they should also organise schools and banks. These functions I want the Labour leaders of the country to take up as these provide a field for the development of individual merit and capacities of the working class themselves. In these organisations it should not be difficult to get workmen themselves to take responsible positions and that would give an opportunity and a stimulus for creative effort on the part of Working class itself."

LABOUR RESEARCH.

"One sad mistake which I wish to point out in conclusion is that our Trade Unions have neglected the importance of research in the organisation of scientific Trade Unions. Research should form an elementary function of Trade Unions. It is not a luxury. It is applied Science of Economics and the successful extent of Research work will measure the efficiency of workmen. The Research Department of Trade Unions is just an Institution for developing the working class efficiency. It is essential that research should be undertaken immediately as an essential part of regular Union work."

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WOES OF HAJ PILGRIMS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,After a persistent demand in and outside the Assembly by the Muslims for the removal of terrible hardships suffered every year by the Haj pilgrims the Central Government in its wisdom appointed a Haj Inquiry Committee early in 1929 to investigate and report into the above matter. The Committee after laborious inquiries and investigations made its report with numerous (219) recommendations to the Government for the amelioration of the existing hardships suffered by the poor pilgrims. The report together with the recommendations is a public property since the beginning of 1930.

Although two years have nearly elapsed since the above report, it appears that the Government has not as yet found time or thought it fit to carry out the recommendations of the Committee! Since the publication of the report, the third Haj traffic season will soon commence and the poor Muslim pilgrims will again be forced to submit to the terrible hardships as usual. This is very scandalous indeed.

Surely the Muslim public is entitled to know the reasons of such indifference on the part of the Government with regard to the recommendations of the Committee.

It is the duty of the Government to carry out at least those recommendations which in their very nature are urgent. May we know why the Government have failed to carry out the Committee's recommendations "inter alia" with regard to (1) the local existing corrugated shed for disinfection for pilgrims which are reminicent of the corrugated sheds in the Bandra slaughter house erected for cattle?

(2) The compulsory deposits to the exclusion of return tickets. As at present the refund of return tickets not availed of are kept by the Shipping Companies and thus the loss is suffered by the poor Muslim pilgrims. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to abolish the system of return tickets and make only deposits compulsory or only single tickets should be issued to the pilgrims as before.

(3) Innoculation and vaccination to avoid awful hardships of the Kamaran quarantine.

(4) The reduction in Kamaran dues.

(5) The appointment of Muslim medical officers on board the pilgrim ships.

(6) The formation of Port Haj Committee by election instead of nomination by Government as at present.

The Muslim public is becoming restlessly inquisitive with regard to the above and other recommendations of Haj Inquiry Committee and I hope the local as well as the Central Government will now wake up from their deep-rooted lethargy and realise their responsibilities in the above matter.—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSLIM."

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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents: The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
S. G. GRAY, Manager.

Raw Cotton Situation

VERY SMALL BUSINESS BOOKED FOR NEW INDIAN CROP

Soundness In British Trade Revival

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly report dated November 2nd:—

A refreshing week. For the second time in five years Great Britain has annihilated a suggestion that her Government should be that of the Trades Union Congress. We have the greatest respect for many Trades Unions. So have we respect for our staff of peons, but we do not ask them to dictate the financial policy of our firm. Incidentally there has been more than enough half baked finance expounded during the last few months to last for a generation and the possibility of a National Government getting down to realities is at least comforting. Perspective, too long lost, should at last be regained and the result, in our opinion cannot be other than constructive. We do not anticipate long life for a Government with so huge a majority, but it should nevertheless survive long enough to achieve the purpose for which it was brought into being.

REVIVAL SOUND.

As for cotton, the New York market, losing 25 points over the week has experienced something of the anticlimax of an anticipated inflation which has not as yet materialised, except to the small extent of extended credits. Liverpool is about unchanged, the relative strength being due in part to an easier Sterling/Dollar cross rate and additionally to the buoyancy which follows an inflationary trade revival which, in our opinion, has something more of soundness in it than can usually be associatd with effects based on a cause normally considered unorthodox. Britain, too long a creditor country to whom dues were not paid and a debtor country who paid, has at last an opportunity of being on a footing enabling her to compete less unequally with her neighbours.

FIRMNESS OF BOMBAY.

The greatest cotton interest during the week, however, has centred on Bombay where the market has remained extremely firm and a position of considerable complexity is in process of development. Each day not only was all selling easily absorbed but prices were forced higher before the demand for contracts could be satisfied. The Dollar/Sterling cross rate eased about 2½ per cent but so far as this market is concerned this was offset to some extent by an appreciation of Rupees relative to Sterling, and although demand on local Mills account for actual cotton remained good and with much greater proportion than normal of stocks hedged this necessitated a fair amount of hedge lifting, yet one must look beyond this for the exceptionally good undertone prevailing. Owing to a helpful Shanghai exchange further business was booked with China, but the interest of Japan and Europe in the market was only relatively light. A very large proportion of the buying undoubtedly came from the bazaar itself and much of it was straddling to supply kutcha markets both in Bombay and upcountry with contracts. It is no part of our task to venture an opinion on the ethics of these unofficial markets, but in fact they exist, are at present working on the Teji side and by requiring contracts they greatly broaden the turnover in our market. As the open option position in all markrets is fairly considerable protection is necessary particularly so with the feeling as regards both Currency and the crop outlook in India as it is at present and, in our opinion that is one of the major reasons for the very obvious strength of the Bombay market during the last few days.

FALL IN SHIPMENTS.

That our dear parity is having an adverse effect on shipments is shown by the comparative statement we give below.:—

	1931-32	1930-31
U. K.	3,011	5,193
Continent	32,332	73,760
China	58,509	76,891
Japan	48,280	1,88,493
Coast Ports	12,367	3,416
U. S. A.	.....	75
	1,54,499	3,47,828

Shipments are less than half of those to the same date last year. It might be argued that the smallness of stocks made it impossible for exports to keep up to last year, but that has nothing to do with the relatively very small amount of business booked for new crop.

So far spinners in Japan and China have taken more than twice the quantity of American cotton than last year and Japan has considerable stocks still in America. A fair proportion of this cotton will be in substitution for East Indians and unless our parity improves there must eventually be stock accumulations in India.

Meanwhile, further unwanted rains are being reported. At the time of writing our own Berar telegrams report only light rain, but whatever it is damage will probably to be done and crop movements delayed. As regards quality however, Oomra rains are [illegible]h to the extent that on our present parity it is difficult [illegible] to sell even nice red leaf cotton. Black leaf can only sell at a discount and will be difficult to move at all except at a more attractive price relative to other cotton. In other words, quality damage to Oomras should eventually widen the Oomra/Broach straddle.

In the Liverpool market we recommend purchases.

KRISHNA PAPER MART
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Mangaldas Rd. Bombay 2

BOMBAY YARN MARKET.

PRICES IMPROVE FURTHER

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Our market has remained very steady during the week under review and prices have shown further improvement owing to continued firmness in prices of raw material and also due to some improvement in demand from upcountry markets particularly from Southern Indian and Calcutta markets. The undertone has been distinctly firm and whilst enquiries have increased the bulk of business has been yet smaller—particularly owing to the approach of Divali Holidays as a result of which the usual holiday feeling has prevailed in the market. There has been yet no comparative improvement reported from the Punjab, Frontier or from Rangoon and several other markets, but the latest reports go to show that even there the signs are quite visible that if the prices of Raw material will remain steady at or about this level gradual improvement will be in evidence. On the whole the feeling in the market is quite optimistic and there has been a gradual revival of confidence amongst the dealers, some of whom have been shrewed enough to make purchases even at the present level of prices. Others, however, have been hesitating in as much as they believe that the advance in prices has been too rapid and that satisfactory prices buying at such prices will not be possible in as much as it does not pay the consumers to purchase yarn at such high level and to make profits in their cloth. In the circumstances turnover is yet not very satisfactory, but the future tendency of the market is more hopeful than during the last several weeks.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices have remained steady whereas distant shipments have been now offered on account of large sales made by Manchester to China and Eastern markets. Local dealers however are not showing any eagerness to take interest in Manchester yarns as has been the case in case of Indian yarns as well as Japanese yarns probably because they have been watching every carefully the political situation and are afraid of taking any risk at the moment. Stocks have been meagre and in some cases scarcity is found.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been some improvement in prices particularly in Mercerized and twofold yarns in sympathy with the improvement and better tone in Indian yarns. Deliveries are however limited and not satisfactory. Forward business is negligible in as much as dealers are not inclined to make any forward purchases but have only been buying from prominent Japanese Houses who have been importing current qualities on their own account and have been offering from stock.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Slightly better sales have been possible in Southern Indian markets but the approach of Divali has rather hampered the sales even in those markets. It is expected however that after Divali Holidays, enquiries will gradually increase in Southern Indian markets but it is opined that if the prices are reduced to the extent of 1d. or so from the present level there will be satisfactory business possible for all concerned. In any event the consumers have begun to take somewhat more interest than before. In the Northern markets there is yet no revival in business owing to direct and keen competition from Tafetta cloth, but there have been inquiries at lower rates. The future outlook is rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been keeping a firm attitude owing to considerable advance in prices of reody cotton and most of them have refused a lot of business offered by the dealers at lower prices during the week. Sales therefore have been very limited. Advices from upcountry are encouraging and if cotton prices remain more or less steady or shows some further improvement it is very likely that the Muhurat sales will be satisfactory.

DANGEROUS ADVICE!

It is quite a simple matter for any friend to prescribe well-meaning ly a well-advertised remedy but without knowing what the remedy contains and what those contents can reasonably perform. it is dangerous to accept such an advice 'carte blanche'!
Every medical man has been told all that "BABY'S JUVENOL" contains and he ought to know what its contents can perform and if any medical man perchance does not know or remember what "JUVENOL" contains, we are at his back and call.
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FAMINE IN THAR PARKAR DISTRICT.

"Rasai" And "Laps" Still Rampart

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Nov. 4.

The latest report about the famine conditions in the Thar Parkar District says that locusts have mostly devastated whatever little crop was expected in Deepla and Mitti which are the most famine-stricken talukas.

The people are now absolutely destitute and are being compelled by circumstances to migrate on foot to canal cultivated areas of Sind. They will have nothing to eat on the way and some people have left their old parents behind uncared for.

In spite of the pitiable condition of the people, they are being asked day by day to supply provisions, in large quantities, for all sorts of touring officials. Besides this "Rasai", earh cultivator has to pay one rupee to the Tapedar as "Lapo" for each unit of land for which land revenue varies from Rs. 2 to 5 or more, whether the field may have yielded crops or otherwise. People have been crying against these evils, but the officials go on merrily unmindful of sufferings of poor people.

DOHAD RAILWAY WORKERS AND RETRENCHMENNT

(From a Correspondent).

DOHAD, Nov. 2.

Under the presidentship of Mr. N. A. V. Raman, a public meeting of the Dohad Railway workers was held on the 1st inst. Mr. Raman pointed out that the Railway Board was still adamant over the question of retrenchment though the number of men proposed to be retrenched was lowered from ten thousand to seven. According to calculation about eleven hundred workmen would be affected by the age of retrenchment in the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It was amazing he said, that such a proposal could be brought forward when the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India in order to investigate the dispute between the Board and the Men's Federation and the inquiry was in progress. He opined though the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was supposed to be more sympathetic towards the workmen the retrenchment axe could not save the men of this Railway, in case the proposal was put into force. He appealed to the men to be ready to face the crisis.

SOCIAL VICE CASE.

Judgment Reserved Till Wednesday Next.

The hearing of the case in which Meherbai Merwanji and Rustomji Sorabji Vakil stood charged under Section 5, of the Prevention of Prostitution Act, was concluded on Thursday before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Judgment was reserved till November 11.

In this case, it was alleged that the accused lived on the earnings of prostitution of Shehra Merwanji Divecha, the 16-year old daughter of Meherbai, the first accused.

MYSORE "ECONOMY" PROPOSALS.

MYSORE, Nov. 4.

An order has been passed effecting from the current month a temporary reduction of 5, 7½ and 10 per cent. in scheduled salaries in Mysore Services above Rs. 40, Rs. 100 and Rs. 350 respectively subject to reconsideration in June 1933 or earlier should the financial situation improve.

The revenue outlook for 1931/32 indicated by returns for the first three months is not very hopeful. A deficiency of 30 lakhs of rupees is anticipated in the revenue. It is hoped to make up the deficiency to the extent of Rs. 6,50,000 during the year by means of savings effected by the reduction in salaries.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Peshawar.—A short term convict working outside the Peshawar Jail has made his escape. He has not yet been arrested.—A. P.

Peshawar.—Great impetus to the improvement and extension of Afghan Posts and Telegraphs has been given by the ambitious programme launched by King Nadir Shah, the first step in which is the establishment in Kabul of a Posts and Telegraphs Instruction school. The course of instruction will extend over one year. Successful yonths will be employed under the Afghan Government.—A. P.

Peshawar.—The Afridi Jirga at Jamrud is discussing with the Political Agent, Khyber, the question of the return of absconders from India hiding in Tirah.—A. P.

A deputation of the Bharat Seva Asram Sangha of Calcutta has arrived in Bombay and will stay here for about two months in the course of which the deputation will deliver religious discourses with the aid of lantern slides and collect funds for the Sangha whose objects and activities are stated to be spiritual, moral, educational, etc.

Madras.—It is understood that the Madras Government have protested to the Central Government against the stoppage of the issue of weather charts from the Madras observatory and weather telegrams from Poona as a measure of retrenchment.—A. P.

The Management of the Hindi weekly "Punjab Kesri" has decided to convert it into a daily from the 17th inst. on the death anniversary of the late Lala Lajpat Rai. In its daily form it will be published under the auspices of the Servants of the People Society. It will be a two pire paper and its annual subscription will be rupees twelve.

The Central Standing Committee of the Political Conference, Lucknow, has cabled Sir Syed Sultan Ahmad, Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. MacDonald stating that no constitution without joint electorates would be acceptable to the Shia community in India, which forms about one-third of the entire Muslim population of the country.

Allahabad.—The Swadeshi Mela in Swaraj Bhavan was oupened this afternoon. Dr. M. A. Ansari addressed the visitors, who numbered several thousands, on the advantages of patronising Swadeshi products. Exhibits have been received from all parts of India. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon were among those present.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Airman Butler, bound for Australia, arrived at Dum Dum from Jhansi this morning and left for Akyab a little after noon, having been held up by torrential rain. Information has since been received from Akyab that he arrived there in the afternoon. He expects to be at Singapore to-morrow night and in Australia on Sunday.—A. P.

Mymensingh.—Ashok Chandra Ray, a prominent member of the Punditpara Club, Kulendra Chandra Guhay Ray, an ex-railway employee and Kshitish Chandra Sen, a shoe-maker, were arrested yesterday.—A. P.

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S.O.S. TO ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

Hasten To Delhi To Vote Down Finance Bill.

H. P. MODY'S OFFER TO SCHUSTER

Govt. Sure Of Victory Stifle Opposition

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI Nov. 6.

To-day Sir George Schuster did not draw any pencil sketch. But this does not mean that he was any the more anxious about the fate of the Finance Bill. In fact Sir George Rainy remarked during the after lunch sitting that all speakers, except, one had supported consideration of the Finance Bill. I wondered within myself as to what would have been the position if the old Swaraj Party had been in the first Opposition benches of the Assembly instead of the Nationalists.

Government throughout the day did not take the criticisms of the non-official members seriously.

MODY POOHPOOHED

Mr. Mody caught the ear of the house for 30 minutes and Sir George Schuster for a moment looked a little worried, but Sir George Rainy poohphoohed the idea of the Bombay member being entrusted with the task of drawing up a new Finance Bill in place of Sir George Schuster's.

IN PUGILISTIC TONES.

Sir Hari Singh Gour hardly improved his position as leader of the Nationalist Party by his first speech to-day after his promotion from the Vice-leadership. Starting in a pugilistic tone he drifted lawyer-like into dissertation on the constitutional impropriety of a taxation measure tenable for eighteen months, but wound up as an earnest co-operator with the assurance to the Treasury Benches to help Government provided there was response on their side.

The debate dragged on and at lunch time it became clear that voting of the second reading of the Bill would be taken only to-morrow.

Sir Abdur Rahim has, therefore reserved himself.

Mr. Heathcoate gave a "carte blanche" to Sir George Schuster to do anything he liked and not only for the current six months, but for the next financial year. There was thus every indication of a Government majority being more than was anticipated.

S. O. S. TO M. L. A.s

The non-official party whips were, therefore, compelled to send S. O. S. call to all absentee members to be present at least for voting on supplies which commences next Wednesday. The only relieving feature from the point of non-official whips was the speech of Mr. Yamin Khan, leader of the United Party, sitting at the fringe of Government bloc who threatened to vote against the postal rates and lowering income-tax minimum.

Sir Joseph Bhore wanted to help the Finance Member just as Sir George Rainy did, but Mr. Brook Elliot got up at 4-30 when the House demonstrated impatience suggesting adjournment.

The President accordingly adjourned the House till to-morrow when Mr. Elliot and Sir Abdur Rahim will be the principal non-official speakers and Sir George Schuster will wind up the debate before votes are taken.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

Discussion was resumed of the Finance Bill.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt continuing his unfinished speech referred to the Hijli incident which he characterised as a concerted homicidal attack on unarmed detenus. The army, he said, was professed to be maintained for the safety of India from foreign invasion. What would be the condition if some foreign Power invaded India. There would be a hand to hand fight and killing on both sides. Hijli was a case in point where "brutal murders worse than could be committed by invaers were perpetrated.

MR. MODY'S CRITICISM.

Mr. H. P. Mody criticised the Finance Bill on three grounds. He firstly objected to budgeting for eighteen months. What guarantee could there be that the present calculations would not be completely upset during the next five months.

Besides the House did not know what retrenchments could be effected by March next. Under the circumstances it would be best not to budget for eighteen months in advance.

INDIA'S BLOOD SUCKER.

Mr. Mody held that retrenchment in some respects had been inadequate. Mr. Mody next referred to the Army Expenditure. The Army was for the people and not vice versa, but in India it has sucked the life blood of the people. The Government should know that the strength of the Army should be what the country could afford.

AN OFFER

The speaker next referred to taxes on income and imports and bitterly complained against repeatedly taxing the same class of people over and over again. He pointedly referred to the bank rate which was constantly maintained at 8 per cent. while inter bank call rate was only 5½ per cent. Mr. Mody said that the difference of two per cent. meant a loss of 120 crores to industry and trade and yet the Government were saddling industry and trade with fresh burdens instead of helping in economic recovery. Lastly Mr. Mody offered to produce an evenly balanced budget without any of the objectionable features if the Finance Member withdrew the present Finance Bill.

ESCHEW SENTIMENT.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, leader of the Nationalist Party asked Government also to realise the facts and eschew sentiment. The reality was that Government which was a minority in this House was overruling the decisions of the Majority and although repeated efforts were made since the reforms to reduce the military and civil expenditure both those items were still at a high level.

The British Army in India, on Lord Curzon's own admission, was being maintained for Imperial purposes and Sir H. S. Gour asked the Finance Member to use his good offices to see that a substantial portion of the expenditure on the British Army in India was met from the British Government's Exchequer.

WHITEHALL DICTATION.

In this matter, Sir Hari Singh Gour asserted that several fights had been put up by members of the Delhi Cabinet who were overruled by the Moghul at Whitehall six thousand miles away. He further thought that in this matter the Convention laid down by the Joint Parliamentary Committee (viz., that where the Legislature and Government agreed there would be no interference) had not been observed.

A LEGAL OBJECTION.

Proceeding Sir Hari Singh Gour took legal objection to the Assembly being asked to vote supplies for eighteen months at a stretch and warned the Assembly that by agreeing to vote for the Finance Bill they would be doing injustice to the several retrenchment sub-committees whose recommendations had not been given effect to. The Finance Member, if he wanted support of this House, must amend the Finance Bill so as to enable him to balance the budget only for the current year and approach the Assembly in the normal course in March with his proposals in the light of the situations it might unfold itself at that time. He assured the Finance Member that they were there in the Assembly not as non-cooperators but as cooperators and asked that there must be responsiveness on the side of the Government.

PAPER CALCULATIONS.

Mr. Yaminkhan held that the Finance Member's estimate would never be realised and that it would remain only paper calculations as people had no money either to buy commodities or to pay taxes.

He urged that Government servants should part with a sufficient portion of their salaries to balance the budget. He supported consideration of the Finance Bill, but intimated that he would oppose certain specific proposals therein.

WHY CREATE HEAT?

At this stage Sir George Rainy Leader of the House intervened and briefly reviewed the debate so far held. He affirmed that excepting one speaker all others had spoken in favour of the motion recognising the existence of an emergency which should be met only by extra taxation. Emergency arose from the fact that they had not been able to collect from taxpayers money they wanted by the last March Bill and not as Mr. Chetty had argued. He admitted that it was a heavy burden they were imposing but nothing was gained by overstating as Mr. Mody did when he said that the people were being taxed out of existence. Objection had been raised to bringing forward a taxation bill for 18 months. But Sir George pointed out that otherwise there would be uncertainty and absence of confidence and money. The object must now be to convince the world that Government and the Legislature were determined to balance the budget. As regards Mr. Chetty's suggestion for equalising excise and import duty on kerosene, Sir George thought the the suggestion was worth considering though he feared that unnecessary heat might be created thereby.

Mr. Heathcote representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce complimented Government for taking the Assembly into its confidence instead of waiting till March. Commenting on the proposal before them he referred first to retrenchment. He held that Government had not answered the criticism that some saving could be made by substituting the Air Force in place of land forces and the ordinary army by military police. On the other hand the Army Budget fixed at forty-six crores did not take into calculation the higher duties that Army stores would have to bear under the Finance Bill. Turning to taxation proposals he said these were nothing but arbitrary and there was an option but to accept them as an emergency measure and allow them pass into law.

THE TWO BUDGETS.

Mr. Ramkrishna Reddy opposing the Bill said that the Finance Member had followed the British example by introducing a budget for two years and yet he had left out the best features of the British budget. Mr. Reddy urged that further avenues of economy should be explored and that departments such as the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Tariff Board and the Railway Rates Committee should be abolished.

Mr. Dudhoria also opposed the Bill and said that the Finance Member's proposals showed that Government had not attempted to cut its coat according to the cloth. He criticised the military expenditure and the enhanced rates of income tax.

Mr. Harirajsarup said he would not support the Bill because he said the country, among other things, did not know the full effects of the new currency policy of pegging the rupee to sterling. He opposed the idea of taxing land incomes as, he said, landlords were already living on their capital.

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow. A. P.

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"Samachar" Divali Number

Appreciation Of Art

The "Divali" number of the "Bombay Samachar" is a gift enriched, in value and significance, by the mental outlook which distinguishs it from similar annual publications. Despite the increased attention now directed towards art, there have been, hitherto few, very few, attempts at emancipating vernacular periodicals from the terrors of the crude, theatrical vulgarities which find in them every year place and preminence. It would appear that the photographers who manufacture these nightmare pictures monopolise the annuals "The Bombay Samachar" is the fortunate exception. It has, courageously, endeavoured to claim respect for art and freedom from the photographer who when he does not kill art libels it. The illustrations, published in the "Samachar" are varied. Ancient Indian paintings are supplemented by work indicative of the new efforts of modern Indian artists.

Syts. Kanu Desai, Y. P. Shukla and Jamnadas Sampat have in their work, shown the new impulses which stir Indian artists. The aspiration to explore art in daily life and environment is the vital key note of these pictures.

More or less similar impulses prompt the work of Srimatis Vasumati, Saudamini, Shakuntala, Sarla Dave and Bhadia Mehta.

The ancient paintings from the collection of Syt. Kallianji Curumsey Damji are an essential feature of the annual.

The articles on art contained in the annual are, fortunately, practically uncontaminated from the superlatives pessistently cuitivated by the cinema publicity agent. Most of them are written with care. Some of them are informative and educative as well. Besides these articles the number reveals a catholic selection of articles on subjects of current popular interests. They touch almost every aspect of national life and activity. A mere resume of the articles, over eighty in number would be certainly unfair to those who have ably helped the "Samachar". They must be read first-hand.

K. H. V.

ALL QUIET ON KASHMIR FRONT

Sikh M.L.A.s' Wire To Ruler

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

A report from the local authorities on the Kashmir trouble states that it is now reported from Jammu that six were killed —four Muslims and two Hindus— in the riots of November 3. The situation in Jammu and Sialkot is much easier after the arrival of the British troops.

A jatha of 45 persons crossed into Mirpur area on the 4th. There is no report of any disturbance.

The Border Regiment left Jhelum on the 4th for Mirpur.—A.P.

SIKH M. L. A.'S WIRE TO KASHMIR RULER.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

All the Sikh members of the Legislative Assembly have wired the following to the Maharaja of Kashmir:—

"We the members of the Legislative Assembly place our services at your Highness' disposal in your Highness' hour of need."

Signed:—Sardar Sohan Singh; Sardar Sant Singh; Sardar Harbans Singh; Capt. Hira Singh and Bardar Bahadur Sardar Jawaher Singh.—A.P.

QUIET RESTORED IN JAMMU.

BRITISH TROOPS PATROL STREETS.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

Jammu city is now quiet but all the shops still remain closed. The funeral of the five Muslim who were killed in the rioting on the 2nd and 3rd instant took place quietly this morning. Three stray assaults of which only one was serious are reported to-day.

British troops posted in the city are patrolling the streets. In the villages the situation is believed to be generally quiet.—A.P.

U. P. AGRARIAN SITUATION

Conference Between Officials And Congress Leaders.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

More light has been thrown as a result of the recent conference between the officials and the Congress leaders.

Mr. Pershottamdas Tandon speaking at a kisans meeting at Manjhanpur on the agrarian situation informed the tenants that if adequate relief was not forthcoming the Congress might be obliged to call upon them to withhold payment of rents. Pandit V. N. Tewary emphasising that the remissions were altogether inadequate, is reported to have said that they were not satisfied at the Government's attitude.

The full text is available of the resolution passed by the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee at Lucknow on the agrarian situation after considering all the facts placed before it. The resolution says that the Committee is of opinion that unless immediate relief is given, Allahabad District and many other districts as well will be justified in resorting to satyagraha but that one more effort should be made to obtain adequate relief.—A. P.

"Khilafat's" Mischievous Canard.

FLOOD RELIEF GIVEN BOTH TO MUSLIM & HINDUS.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Acharya P. C. Ray, President of the Sankat Tran Samiti, Bengal writes:—

"The Daily Khilafat" of Bombay publishes that flood relief is being given to Hindus only in Bengal. In the affected area 90 per cent of the population is Muslim and 95 per cent of the relief to Mussalmans. The Sankat Tran Samiti is the principal organisation having the largest resources. It has both Hindus and Muslims on its executive and received contributions from all communities and distributes relief without distinction. There are areas suffering from acutest distress and the Sankat Tran appeals to Hindus and Mussalmans to contribute liberally to its funds.

New Talkie Theatre

"Harischandra" At The West-End

The West-End, hitherto a silent theatre will open its first evening to-day, as a talkie with Madan's "Harischandra". The talkie has been prepared with care and enormous cost Mr. Mahmood Nawab and Miss Sharifa are the reputed stars employed for this picture.

DARK LIFE REALISM.

At The Rialto.

The "Renegades", the film version of the famous novel by Andre Armandy, to be shown this evening at the Rialto is full of dramatic realism of the dark aspects of life of a foreign legion. Myrna Loy who acts as the woman enchantress and spy acts her part completely and with vigour. And, it is her acting that saves the play from being merely a "war" stunt. Warner Baxter's assistance is a noteworthy achievement.

CITY NOTES

By

OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

THE SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

The Swadeshi Exhibition is doing quite a good deal to popularise Indian-made goods. And it is gratifying to note that the visitors include not only Hindus (who are also attracted by the mandir of Lakhmi-Narayan) but Mahommedans, Christians and Parsees also. Nor do they belong to one particular province. Gujaratis, Mahrattas and Madrassis predominate but most other provincials are also seen.

OLD CONCERNS REVIVED.

Due chiefly to the boycott movement of last year several concerns which were almost dead have revived. Some had nearly sold their machinery and plant and others were working at a loss while a few others were just managing to survive. The benefits to the cotton mills are quite well known. Though at first some felt the condition imposed by the Congress as irksome, such as using Indian goods, Indian banks and Indian Insurance companies, they fell into line because it was the only way of being out of the 'banned' list. But, more than such big affairs, are the smaller ones, those with capital less than one lakh. Several have increased their sales five times or ten times. Some of these products can successfully compete with foreign ones both in quality and appearance.

NEW ONES STARTED.

New industries have also been started within the year. These relate not only to articles like soaps and scents but even to such things as porcelain, chinaware and toys. Some who used to manufacture one line of goods have now taken to several. Thus, a hair-oil maker has now begun to make tooth-paste, toilet soaps and face and other powders.

THE GLASS-WORKS.

Perhaps the most remarkable are the samples of the glass-works at Ogalewadi and Allahabad. The former specialises in articles useful all over the country from soda bottles to hurricane light chimneys. The other has gone in particularly for art work. Its electric-shades are almost a wonder. The variety of colour, patterns and sizes are very attractive and the only thing that beats them is the very low price at which they are sold. Things which cost Rs. 10 to 15 elsewhere can be had for Rs. 5 to 7 there or less than half price.

BUDGET OF THE BURRASAHEBS

The main argument of the Finance Member against a graded cut in salaries of higher officials was that while the poorer people had benefitted by the fall in prices of the main articles of consumption, the expenses of officers had remained stationary. If the latter do not spend their money on commodities what do they spend it on? The only inference is that they save too much, nearly three-fourths of it—which is an argument for having a 25 or 30 p.c. cut. If it is argued that they spend it all on luxuries, then it stands to reason that they can well reduce these items or omit some. I know of several officials who spend more than two hundred rupees a month on pets such as dogs and parrots, peacocks and cats. In times of such national emergency like the present it is surely possible for them to deny themselves such idle fantasies and spare the poor man. But I should like to ask Sir George Schuster one question. Has he really studied the budget of the poor man getting a monthly allowance of ten to twenty rupees which he has cut down by half an anna per rupee?

TO-DAY'S JOKE.

Why is it that if you want to travel from Bombay to Allahabad (845 miles) on the G.I.P. it costs you Rs. 26-7-6 for intermediate class while, if you want to go from Bombay to Agra (835 miles) on the G. I. P., it costs you only Rs. 20-6-0 instead of about Rs. 26-4-0?.

Nasik Satyagraha Commences

AN IMPOSING PROCESSION.

(From a Correspondent).

NASIK, Nov. 5.

As previously declared in the tense atmosphere the Untouchables commenced their Satyagraha at Nasik to secure entry into the Kalaram Temple. Thousands of the Untouchables gathered in the Satyagraha camp situated in the Maharwada and the specially rented bunglows near about it. According to the information received in the Satyagraha camp hundreds of the Untouchables were prohibited from coming into the city owing to the dislocation of the train services on the G. I. P. North Eastern Main line and owing to the heavy rains and floods throughout the district. Inspite of the serious obstacles hundreds of the Samata Sainik Dal volunteers poured into the city from Bombay by special motor lorries and cars, under the command of Messrs. D. A. Pawar and Sadashiv N. Pagare. The situation was so tense in the city that trouble was expected at any time. The cast Hindus who had first decided to take out a procession abandoned it owing to Section 144 already promulgated in the city by the District Magistrate and also owing to the promulgation of an Order under Section 12 of the Bombay District Police Act. Untouchables were, however, determined to carry out the procession as already announced. Mr. D. V. Naik, Editor "Janata" who was to lead the procession arrived in the city on Wednesday along with Messrs. Pradhan, Diwaker Pagare, Kadrekar and others from Bombay. On Thursday morning they had consultation with local leaders Messrs. Rankhambe, Gaikwad, Kale, Dani, Rokade, Thenge, Bhalerao and many others were consulted. A notice was put up in the camp that the procession would start at 3 p.m. at one o'clock a meeting was held in the camp. Mr. Naik addressed it. He told the people to keep peace in the procession and also to maintain non-violence attitude in spite of the provocation of the caste Hindus. A handsome donation was collected in the meeting.

WOMEN TO THE FORE.

At exactly 3 p.m. a procession was arranged. Nearly 100 ladies were at the front. They were followed nearly 10,000 Untouchables including contingencies of volunteers from Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Khandesh, Nagpur and other places. The whole procession was an impressive that every child of the town thronged on the route of the procession. Police arrangements were perfect under Mr. Robertson the D. S. P. Mr. Nabar and other Police Officials. Hundreds of the police constables were imported from Khandesh District. It was known that the three doors of the temples were to be kept closed and the front was to be kept open. The Satyagrahis had already decided to send in a batch of 4 volunteers on the door which was to be kept open. But no sooner did the news spread in the town that the procession left the camp the fourth door was also closed and locked by the "Pujari." A batch which was to lead the Satyagraha were garlanded by Mr. Naik. This batch took the round of the temple and found that every door was closed. Owing to such conduct on the part of the caste Hindus they had no other alternative but to return to join the procession. The processionists returned to the camp by the same riute, in the cries of "Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar ki-Jai" "Long live Dr. Ambedker." All the Congressmen were conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Maniar, a Muslim sympathiser, was with the procession along with a batch of Red Crescent Volunteers. He gave a donation of Rs. 51 to the Satyagraha Funds, on behalf of Muslim sympathisers.

The Satyagrahis are reconsidering the situation. Of course, it mainly depends on the move of the caste Hindus.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

Autumn Festival On 21st&22nd

The Secretary, Three Arts Circle writes:—

Nature has decided our fate. Owing to damp ground a perfect dancing floor cannot be made. The Autumn Festival has been finally fixed for the 21st and 22nd instant at the same hours. Some exceptional items will be added.

THROW OPEN TEMPLES & SAVE HINDUISM

Dr. Moonje's Warning To Orthodoxy.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, November 6.

Dr. Moonje has issued a special appael to the Orthodox Hindus, as the question of temple entry by the depressed classes has assumed to serious aspect at Nasik.

The appeal says: "The so-called untouchables are as good Hindus as anyone of us. In fact, Untouchability has no foundation in the Hindu religion. It is a social custom that has grown out of several causes, which prevailed in the past, but they are not existing and are therefore of no consequence at the present moment.

NO POLLUTION.

"The Hindu temples of the Hindu gods cannot be polluetd by sincere worships of the Hindu devotees, including even the so-called Untouchables.

"Let the orthodox of Nasik and other places remember this and desist from the path of opposition, which is full of peril not only to the Orthodox, but also to the cause of the Hindu Community.

WARNING TO THE ORTHODOX.

Let them not commit religious and political suicide.

I appeal to them to contribute to the greatness of the Hindu religion by willingly throwing open all temples to all untouchable sections.

New York Cotton.

SPECULATIVE BUYING

OPENED HIGHEST—SPECULATIVE BUYING—RELAPSE ON SOUTH SELLING—WEAKNESS IN WALL STREET—SPOT COTTON 5 POINTS UP AT 6-60c.

New York, Nov. 5.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with speculative buying. This level proved to be the highest for the day as there was increased Southern hedge selling and weakness in Wall Street discouraged buyers. Prices declined about 8 points from the highest level recorded at the opening but lower level induced short covering during the later part of the session. There was steady undertone and the market closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points to 6.53c.

In view of the Bureau report due on Monday there is not much business but professional operators are waiting to buy on declines. The market is grinding without any special feature but the undertone appears to be very strong as there is only a difference of 7 points between the spot prices at New York and New Orleans. Large stocks are held by cotton growers and co-operatives and the firmness of spot cotton in Southern markets shows that holders are not pressing sales. The New York market is the cheapest one and we strongly advise purchases in New York on all dips.

Report will be published on Mon-

The U. S. A. Cotton Bureau Report will be published on Monday the 9th instant at 4 p.m. (English Greenwich time) and the same will be received in Bombay at 9-30 p.m. on the same day.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December Highest 6.55 plus 05 lowest 6.44—03.

New York January Highest 6.62 (opening) lowest 6.53 (12-29 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Continues dull. Liverpool, Trade, West and Wall Street bought, Continent, South and Commission Houses sold. Cotton goods market—chances favour a dull market. Yarn market—about unchanged.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their New York Agents cabled on 5th instant:—

"General outside speculation is advancing Silver futures, which is attracting attention of the Cotton trade."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, November 5

December	6.52	plus .05
January	6.62	plus .05
March	6.78	plus .07
May	6.96	plus .06
July	7.13	plus .05
Middling Spot	6.60	plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, November 5.

December	6.52	plus .03
January	6.60	plus .03
Middling Spot	6.53	plus .03

NEW YORK.
New York, November 5.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	..	6.52
March	..	6.76
May	..	6.95

New York: Noon Call.

January	..	6.57
March	..	6.73
May	..	6.92

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LACK OF SELLING.

NARROW TRADING—SMALL FLUCTUATIONS—LACK OF SELLING—GOOD DEMAND FOR SPOT COTTON—MIDDLING AMERICAN 5 POINTS HIGHER AT 5.12d.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady with prices unchanged to 1 point higher. Business was restricted throughout the day and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was marked absence of selling. New York opening advices were poor and straddle parity was wider. The market closed unchanged to a rise of 1 point. There is good demand for Spot cotton and Middling American Spot cotton prices closed 5 points higher at 5.12d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures were steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. Egyptian cotton futures advanced 7 points.

REMARKABLE STEADINESS

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

In spite of the pressure of hedge selling the American markets display a remarkable steadiness. Investors opine that the recent advance in Silver and Wheat has not yet been reflected in Cotton owing to heavy crop movement and anticipation of slightly increased crop estimate.

Traders point out the curtailment of Wheat Shipments from Russia is an indication of less competition in Cotton shipments. Regarding the Indian crop movement it is believed that China will need more Indian Cotton in consequence of a smaller crop in China and Indian spinners will be anxious to get hold of Staple varieties due to poor stocks.

We adhere to our opinion to buy on any set-backs as we find investors seem very keen to accumulate cotton at slightly lower levels.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Reiss Brothers Liverpool cable:—

"If market declines before or after Bureau advise buying."

Messrs. Hornby Temelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:

"New York cables Hedge selling and Co-operatives selling but Trade buying continues."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, November 5.

	Opening	Closing.
November		4.77—.01
December		4.76—
January	4.79	4.77 --
February		4.79—
March	4.84	4.82 plus .01
April		4.85 plus .01
May	4.90	4.88 plus .01
June		4.91 plus .01
July	4.95	4.94 plus .01
August		4.96 plus .01
September		4.98 plus .01
October		5.01 plus .01
November		5.03 plus .01
Middling Spot		5.12 plus .05

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, November 5.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	4.69
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	..	4.31
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	..	4.93
Oomra, Good	..	4.31
Oomra, Fully Good	..	4.41
Oomra, Fine	..	4.56
Bengal, Good	..	4.1[illegible]
Bengal, Fully Good	..	4.2[illegible]
Bengal, Fine	..	4.3[illegible]
Scinde, Fully Good	..	4.23
Scinde, Fine	..	4.36
Scinde, Superfine	..	4.46

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, November 5.

November	..	7.27
January	..	7.41
March	..	7.53
May	..	7.71
July	..	7.86
October	..	7.96
November	..	7.96
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	..	7.65

Bombay Cotton.

RISE AND FALL.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

FIRMNESS IN SILVER INDUCE HEAVY BUYING—LOCAL OPERATORS BOUGHT FREELY—REPORTS OF JAPANESE BANKS NOT SUPPORTING EXCHANGE—INCREASED SELLING—PRICES DECLINE.

In sympathy with steadier New York advices our market opened at Rs. 189 for Broach A-M delivery and the tone was steady.

Sharp advance in the price of silver stimulated heavy buying by bazar operators and prices advanced to Rs. 191.

It is said that there is heavy speculative buying of silver in

DAY AND NIGHT COTTON BUSINESS DURING DIWALI.

On Sunday, the 8th, Monday the 9th and Tuesday the 10th instant, the local cotton market will remain open day and night for forward business only.

The U. S. A. Cotton Bureau report will be received in Bombay at 9-30 p.m. on Monday night.

New York market. China Exchange had also firmed up, so the general sentiment was bullish.

Later on reports of Japanese Banks not supporting Exchange changed the sentiment and the support was immediately withdrawn. Some Japanese firms were selling and prices eased off to Rs. 189/8.

Liverpool market opened barely steady at a rise of 2 points. Our market is weak with no buyers. Sterling cross rate opened higher and depressed. Liverpool market. In the local market there was steady long liquidation and closed at the lowest level of the day as under:

Broach A|M Rs. 187|4.
Oomra D|J Rs. 163|12.
Bengal D|J Rs. 144|4.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Receipts for the week	23803
Exports for the week	41543
Total Receipts	94887
Total Exports	196042
Stocks Nov. 5.	421373
Last year same time	404426

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, November 6.

November	108.60 plus 2.30
February	108.70 plus 1.50
May	114.50 plus 6.20

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Nov. 6.

112 Bussan & Co. Murtizapur 171½
94 Bussan & Co. Amraoti 176
50 Bussan & Co. Akola 172.
100 Bussan & Co. Darvi Motigag 176½
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Darwa 9 on to Oomra.
50 Viram Ladha Nimbahera 166
61 Viram Ladha Neemuch 170
121 A. Damodar Jaora 169½
58 A. Damodar Mandusar 178½
100 Bussan & Co. Shegaon 166½
65 Motiram Vaghji Chitorgarh 156
30 Bussan & Co. Bhilwara 167
37 A. Damodar Bhilwara 169
49 Viram Ladha Hansi 12 on to Bengal.
72 G. G. Kesha & Co. Arvi 175½

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 6.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 433 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18|8|- per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 113|- per ton.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 6.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|6 1|32.
D D 1|6 1|16
LONDON:—
Banking Selling T T 1/6 1/8
Nov./Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16. Feb. March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 17/32 Nov./Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/2 Jan./Feb.
NEW YORK
B. C. Rate T T 354 1/4
Banks Selling T T 354.
Banks Buying T T 347
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 702
Banks Buying DD 782
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 175 nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 165.
HONGKONG
Banks Selling D D 95 3/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 123 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.76 5th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/10 6th instant.
Japan/London 2/7 3/4 5th instant.
London/Paris 95.35 5th instant.
London/Belgium 27.00 5th instant.
London/Switzerland 19.25 5th instant.
London/Italy 73.25 5th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.
Gold £5-10-3 4th instant £5-10-3 5th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 7/8 4th instant; 19 9/16 5th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 3/4 4th instant; 19 7/16 5th instant.
Silver New York Ready 31 1/2 4th instant; 33 5th instant.
London Discocnts 3 Months 5 3/4 per cent. 4th instant; 5 3/4 per cent. 5th instant.
London Discounts 6 Months 6 1/8 per cent. 4th instant; 6 1/8 per cent. 5th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 4 per cent.
3 Mos. 6 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

"Tone of London Silver":—Pulet Advance due to absence of sellers. India a small buyer. Tendency uncertain.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 55-4
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 84
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 62.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 91-12.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 68-8
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 83.
5 per cent Loan due 1939 Rs 91-4
5 per cent. Loan due 1938-40 Rs. 83-8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932-36 Rs. 95-8
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/12
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 94-14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/12.
6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 101-4
6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 57
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 57
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 57
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 74
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 91-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 91-8.
Tone of Market:—Fairly steady

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Nov. 5.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 4-11-31	3681000	4742000
Receipts Yesterday 4-11-31	121000	55000
Exports to date 4-11-31	1802000	2375000
Stock at Ports 30-10-31	4369000	3677000
Stock Interior Towns 30-10-31	1750000	1505000
Stock Liverpool 30-10-31	685000	755000
Visible Supply 30-10-31	7856000	6971000
Quantity in Sight 30-10-31	5589000	6419000
Quantity out of Sight 30-10-31	2940000	2542000

Share Market

LIVELY SESSION

Bombay, Nov. 6.

There was considerable excitement on the Stock Exchange today with brisk buying. Speculation demand broadened and the session was a lively one resembling good old days when genral public took keen interest in shares. There was a general rise in values but later on prices reacted on rumours of Japan going off the Gold Standard. This rumour was unfounded but it is said that Banks are not supporting Exchange, so it was surmised that eventually the Gold Standard will be thrown off. There were rapid price changes in Bombay Burma and Tata Steel Shares. Fazal Shares soared to Rs. 332/8 when they were liquidated as low as Rs. 323/12. There was good demand for almost all speculation shares which registered on the balance some improvement. In the miscellaneous Section Scindia Shares were in demand. Imperial Bank shares also advanced.

While the General outlook is for higher prices in the long run, we believe the market is liable to sharp reactions and prefer purchases in easier markets only:—

ACTIVE SHHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Bombay Dyeing 633 90 80
Century 223 31 23 30 25
Colaba 79 78
Crescent 58
Fazul 327 30 21 28 23
Indore 315 13
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 291 97 90
New Great 138 42 37
Pearl 190 93 95 88
Simplex 55 53
Swadeshi 227 35 27
Burma 365 73 68 73 69
Hydro 108 9-11
Tram 104 5 4
Deff. 333
Ord. 31-8 32 30-10 31-14 31
Bundi 14-14 15 14-12
Indian 171 76 71
Katni Ord. 151
Alcock 94.

MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

100 Ahm. Advance	245
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	680
250 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	125
100 Century	225
500 Central India P	412-8
100 Central India	290-10
100 Colaba	78-12
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	58-12
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	323-2
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	32-8
1000 Hindustan	1185
100 Indore-Malwa	313-12
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	8-12
100 Khatau	80
100 Kohinoor	124-6
250 Laxmi	677-8
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	295
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	137-8
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	108-12
250 Pearl	188-12
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	53-12
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	227-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	677
500 Vishnu	1117-8
1000 Western	680
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	59-4
50-25 Central	13-14
£10-5 Eastern	360
500 Imperial	212-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	211-4
100-50 India	76-4
5 Union	3-0-6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	14-12
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	171-4
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	570
100 Katni	151-4
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	170
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	15-2
200 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110-10
1000 Andhra Val P.	933-12
1000 Andhra Valley	562-8
50 Bom. Tram. P.	60-8
50 Bombay Tram.	104-6
100 Tata Hydro P.	100-5
100 Tata Hydro	109-11
1000 Tata Power P.	1000
100 Tata Power	368-12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantaj	659-12
100 Amritsar Patti	88-8
100 Central Province	72-8
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	38
100 Mandra Bhon	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	585
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	103-12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	52-4
30 Tata Steel D.	333-12
75 Tata Steel	31
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	54-6
250 Bom Steam P	187-3
250 Bom. Steam	171-4
50 Bom. Telephone	39-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-11
125 Bom. Burmah Old	369-6
60 Bom. Burma New	128-12
100 Ind. Beaching	138-12
15 Scindia	6-12-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	55-4
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	94-12

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, November 5.

The demand for wheat continues satisfactorily in Europe and Liverpool market is keeping firm. All grains are firming up in America and bullish sentiment prevails on the Chicago exchange.

Linseed market is quiet but steady and owing to rapid changes in the continental exchanges operators find it difficult to follow the market demand for oil is good and chances are in favour of a steady rise.

Linseed May	6-14-0
Wheat May	4-11-6
Castorseed May	6-14-6
Cottonseed May	2-12-0
Teelseed May	3-6-0
Groundnuts May	7-2-0
Rapeseed May	3-8-0
Mawraseed May	5-4-6
Myrabolams May	21-2-0
Poppyseed May	11-5-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Nov. 6.

	Bales.
Central India	855
Barsi/Nugger	84
Berar	306
Central Provinces	201
Dhollera	451
N.-W. Provinces	292
Rajputana	25
Sind-Punjab	311
Broach	94
Westerns/Northerns	532
East Africans	370
Cotton	3,521
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,258
Linseed	454
Gingellyseeds	13
Poppyseeds	97
Groundnuts	3,663
Castorseeds	1,502
Rice	15,715
Myrabollams	1,729
Cottonseeds	1,540
Gram	1,516
	Tons
Coal	5,977

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, November 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton No offers
Castorseed, Bombay, ton, £13:5:0 Nov. Dec. sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £12:5:0 Nov. Dec. sellers.

Gold And Silver.

BULL CLIQUE IN NEW YORK.

Bombay, November 6.

The gold market is steady. The market improved during the early part of the day but later on declined owing improvement in Dollar-sterling rate unhich 3.77 at the opening time in London. The market opened to-day at Rs. 26|7 and advanced to Rs. 26|8|6 but later on declined to Rs. 26|5|6 on selling pressure. Ready gold is selling at a small premium of about 1|4 anna over forward contract.

In sympathy with a rise of 11|16d and in ready and forward silver in London yesterday and New York prices advanced to 32| 10 and Shanghai Exchange being firm, our market opened to-day at Rs. 59|4 and after advancing to Rs. 59|13 declined to Rs. 59|10 on long liquidation. The tendency is upward and if Japan goes off the Gold Standard, it will have stimulating effect on silver. We hear that in New York, there is clique of Bull operators who are trying to push up prices of Silver.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold, Ready	26 6 0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	26 5 6
Silver, Ready	63 3 9
Silver, 1st Settlement	59 3 0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 5.

Silver.—Advance is due to absence of sellers India a small buyers. Market closed quiet, with uncertain tendency.

Spot	19-9/16
Forward	19-7/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 5.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5/10/3

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, November 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 6.

FOR ONE DAY ONLY
TO-DAY
MADAN THEATRES LIMITED
FULL—TALKIE
Laila-Majnu
WITH KAJJAN AND NISSAR
AT
WEST-END TALKIES
TIME:—3-30; 6-30 and 10-30 P. M. THREE SHOWS.

THE CAPITOL
BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE
To-day To-morrow Monday and Tuesday At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAUGH AND GROW FAT!
Marie DRESSLER Polly MORAN
are here in the year's funniest film—
REDUCING
with ANITA PAGE LUCIEN LITTLEFIELD directed by Charles F. Riesner
Also FLIP THE FROG COMEDY CARTOON

Bombay City And Suburbs

THE CLERKS' UNION:—The adjourned annual general meeting of the Clerks' Union will be held at the Union premises 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m.

THE ANDHERI ANGLO-GUJARATI SCHOOL:—The opening ceremony of the above School will be performed by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Kt., C.I.E., at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the School Building on the Kurla Road, near the Railway Station.

STRIKE OF 10 LABOURERS AT DANA BUNDER:—The labours of Dana Bunder are dissatisfied with the steady reduction in their wages by the Grain merchants. Having not received a satisfactory reply to their ultimatum from the President, Grian Merchants' Association on Friday they have decided to go on strike from 6 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

SWADESHI MARKET.

The Divali Entertainment programme for to-day (Saturday) is as under:—

Admission is free.

10—11 a.m. Radio music.

4—6 p.m. Municipal Sheth Peraj Padamsee Lohana Gujarati School; Girls' Garba, Physical Feats and Samvadas.

8-30—10-30 p.m. Twelve Stars' National Songs, and Samvadas.

IMPRESSION OF CUTCH WAGHAD:—A public meeting of Cutches will be held under the auspices of Shree Cutchee Prajakiya Parishad to-day (Saturday) at Bhat Bazar Fountain (Mandvi) at 9 (ST.) under the presidenship of Mr. Veljee Lakhamsi Napoo. The Parishad worker Mr. Vassonji Desai will address the meeting on his "impression of Cutch Vaghad."

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ashram, on Sunday 8th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.) The Swami will also conduct his usual class at the Batliboi's on Saturday the 7th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION.
MADHAV BAUG.

Time: 3 p.m. to 10 p.m.

The NAVYGIN NATYA MANDAL will perform their popular Natika "Her Tenth Governess" to-day. The programme includes beautiful songs by Master Uttam and Comic by Mr. Pradhan of the Pathare Prabhu Youths and also Garba and songs.

"ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION."

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Naujuvan Bharat Sabha on Chowpaty to commemorate the anniversary of the Russian Revolution to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Charles Mascarenhas will preside. Sardar Jamiat Singh, Miss Manibehn Kara, Yusuf Calcuttawala and others will speak. The Saturday Study Class of the Sabha will not be held this week on account of the public meeting.

AT DELISLE ROAD.

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, All-India Trade Congress, Tramway Men's Union, Dock Workers' Union, Committee for organizing the Revolutionary Working Class Party of India, a public meeting of the workers will be held on Delisle Road, at 6-30 p.m. to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the Russian revolution. Mr. Abdul Majid will preside.

Among the speakers will be V. H. Joshi, Dr. Govande, Nerkar Bhuva and others.

ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION:—A mass meeting of the workers will be held at Lalbaugh maidan to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the A. I. Trade Union Congress, Girni Kamgar Union, Municipal Workmen's Union, and Young Workers' League to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the Russian revolution.

"CO-OPERATORS' DAY"

AT GIRGAUM.

The Girgaum Co-operative Institute will celebrate the 2nd All-India Co-operators' Day to-day (Saturday) and a public meeting in this connection will be held that day at 5-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge of the Theosophical Society, French Bridge when Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, will preside.

AT PAREL.

2nd All-India Co-operators Day: The Dardar Co-operative Institute will celebrate Second All-India Co-operators' Day to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at Currimbhoy Institute, Delisle Road, Parel. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole will preside, and Prof. Bhosekar will give his magic tricks. All are invited to attend.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Salaried Employees' Conference will be held to-day, at 4-15 p.m. at the Clerks' Union Office to consider the statement of accounts prepared by the Treasurer.

DIVALI HOLIDAY'S SPECIAL ATTRACTION !

THE RIALTO (THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES)

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW MONDAY & TUESDAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

EXTRA MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M. ON SUNDAY

Exotic, Alluring, Unscrupulous

a siren of the desert betrays the dashing Foreign Legion officer who loves her. Disgraced, he turns outlaw and leads reckless companions against his former regiment. How he redeems himself makes drama of glamour and power such as the screen has rarely depicted.

RENEGADES

FOX MOVIETONE OF THE FIGHTING FOREIGN LEGION

with

WARNER BAXTER MYRNA LOY NOAH BEERY

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

MR. KHANDALKAR ARRESTED

To Be Sent To Alibag For Trial

On a warrant of arrest issued by the First Class Magistrate of Alibag, the Bombay police arrested on Friday, Mr. G. L. Khandalkar, a well-known Bombay Labour leader and President of the Girni Kamgar Union and Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The arrest was effected at Lalbaug, Bombay.

Mr. Khandalkar is arrested under Sections 124-A, 117 and 131 I.P.C. in connection with a speech delivered by him in September last at Alibag (Kolaba District).

Inspector Mohanlal M. Desai of the Bombay C.I.D. placed the accused before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday and made an application that the accused may be allowed to be sent to Alibag to stand his trial before the First Class Magistrate.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be sent to Alibag.

G. K. U. PRESIDENT'S ARREST

Condemned By Workers.

The arrest of Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, was severely condemned as a deliberate attack on the working class movement at a public meeting of the workers held on Friday evening. The meeting was held on the Fergusson Road Maidan and Mr. Karnik presided. Among the speakers were Dr. Govande and Mr. Mapankar. Mr. Kandalkar will be taken under police escort on Saturday morning by 7 o'clock coastal steamer.

BACK WITH HER HUSBAND

Bhatia Girl's Request To Magistrate.

"I want to go and live with my husband." This was the request made by Kesarbai, the 16-year old Bhatia girl, when the Social Vice Case was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday. In this case the uncle of the girl, the grandmother and another man stand charged with living on the earnings of prostitution of Kesarbai. It was in evidence that the girl remained with the first two accused for nearly two years during which period the accused are alleged to have led her astray.

During the hearing of the case on Friday the girl stepped into the witness box and implored the Magistrate to allow her to go back to her husband and added that she was tired of the accused. The Magistrate asked the husband of the girl Hemchand Narsi, a rich Calcutta merchant, if he was willing to take charge of Kesarbai. The latter agreed to join his wife provided the accused did not visit his house.

The girl and the husband then left the Court arm in arm both smiling. Further hearing of the case was adjourned to November 13.

CLOSING CROSS RATE

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, Nov. 6.

London on New York, Previous Closing 3.75¼

To-day's Opening 3.77.

To-day's Closing 3.80

Difference +4¾

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st Floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 6.

Previous Closing Rate	6.62
To-day's Opening Rate	6.62
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	6.75
Difference	+.13
Broach Expectation	188

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

Previous Closing Rate	4.77
To-day's Opening Rate	4.79
Difference	+.2
To-day's Closing Rate	4.69
Difference	—.8

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Nov. 6.

Silver Ready	20 5/6
Higher	0-12-0
Silver Forward	20 3/16
Higher	0-12-0

Tone of Market:—India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

1st Settlement	63	6	0
2nd Settlement	59	14	0
3rd Settlement	26	4	6

B. P. C. C. And Municipal Elections.

42 CANDIDATES ON CONGRESS TICKET

The Council of the B. P. C. C. has selected the following candidates to contest the ensuing Municipal election on the official Congress ticket. The Council reserves the right of withdrawing the tickets in case there is any breach of the pledge between now and the time of election.

'A' WARD.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas,
Sjt. Mulraj Karsandas,
Sjt. Matharadas Tricumji (Subject to his signing the pledge).

'B' WARD.

Dr. Jethalal V. Vora.
Sjt. Nanji Premji Devji.
Sjt. Shivdas Champsy.
Sjt. Manant K. Mehta.
Sjt. B. N. Meheshry.
Sjt. Khimji Nathubhai.
Sjt. Hussain Ali Kheraj (Selected by the Nationalist Muslim Party).
Sjt. Gulam Hussein Alibhai Vali Single (Selected by the N. M. Part).

'C' WARD.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.
Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.
Sjt. Ganapatishanker N. Desai.
Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia.
Sjt. Naravanlai Bansilal.
Sjt. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia.
Sjt. Jethmul Narandas.
Sjt. Mohanlal M. Desai.
Dr. M. B. Velkar.
Sjt. M. N. Talpade.

'D' WARD.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale.
Sjt. K. F. Nariman.
Sjt. S. K. Patil.
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Sjt. D. S. Babrekar.
Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta.
Sjt. B. J. Deorukhkar, (Subject to his signing the peldge).

'E' WARD.

Sjt. S. K. Pupala.
Sjt. S. L. Silam.
Sjt. K. L. Borkar.
Sjt. N. B. Parulekar.
Sjt. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan (Selected by the N. M. Party).
Sjt. Syed Noor Ali (Selected by the N. M. Party). Subject to his signing the pledge.

'F' WARD.

Sjt. J. P. Joshi.
Sjt. J. C. Maitra.
Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar.
Dr. M. B. Udgaokar.

'G' WARD.

Sjt. I. S. Patel.
Sjt. T. N. Naravane.
Sjt. F. G. Sahasrabudhe.
Sjt. Mahomed Ali, B.A., Cantab, (Selected by the Nationalist Muslim Party).

"LOVING EPITOME OF GUJERAT & CULTURE"

Bombay Honours Poet Khabardar.

A large and distinguished gathering was present at the Sir C. J. Hall on Friday evening on the occasion of the golden jubilee celebration of Poet Khabardar of Gujarat. Some well-known poems composed by the poet were sung by girls at the outset.

Mr. K. M. Munshi on behalf of the Committee and on behalf of Gujarat welcomed the poet. He said that Poet Khabardar was the living epitome of the cultural progress of Gujarat. A joint message from Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and Mahadev Desai received from London congratulating the poet was read at the meeting amidst applause.

On the proposal moved by Dr. Jivanji J Mody and seconded by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri took the chair. After welcoming the poet the President shortly dealt with the excellence of all his literary work which was a great contribution to Gujarati literature.

The poet then read poems which had specially composed for the occasion and thanked the gathering for honouring him. The meeting terminated late in the evening.

STOP PRESS

R. T. C. SWARAJ!

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A prolonged meeting behind closed doors was held this evening at Pandit Malaviya's residence. The meeting was attended by Mahatma Gandhi Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Subbarayan, Sir C. Setalvad, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and Col. Haksar and the position of the Round Table Conference, it is revealed, was discussed in detail.

It is understood that considerable apprehension was expressed by the delegates at the persistent rumours current in delegation circles that the Government's programme of constitutional reforms for India will be in the nature of a compromise between the Simon Report and the Government of India's Despatch. It is alleged that new form of full provincial autonomy will be introduced immediately and Government will forth with examine the possibility of introducing full responsible Government in India after several important questions like the position of the minorities have been fully examined and a settlement reached.

To give expression to their feeling of apprehension the delegates at this evening's meeting decided to address the Prime Minister on the subject and a letter is being drafted which will probably be despatched to Downing Street early next week.—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Shanghai—The Japanese claim victory in the Nonni River fighting. Meanchang Shan's troops retreated in utmost confusion into the walled city of Tsitsihar. Machanshan will be replaced as Acting Governor of the Heliunkiang Province by General Chang Hai Pend, whom the Japanese, it is alleged, regard benevolently.—Reuter.

HONOURING GUJRAT'S POET.

Khabardar's 50th Birthday Celebrations.

Songs and Garbas written by Mr. Ardeshir F. Khabardar will be rendered by girls and ladies at the Royal Opera House at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday). Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside. Tickets to be had at the Theatre.

MOTOR CAR & VAN COLLIDE.

A Lady Receives Slight Injuries

BOMBAY, Friday.

A "Sunbeam" motor car and a motor van belonging to the "Free Press" were badly damaged in a terrible collision, which occurred on Queens Road on Thursday night. A lady occupant of the "Sunbeam" car received slight injuries as a result of the accident. Others had a miraculous escape.

It appears that at about 10-30 p.m. on Thursday Mr. A. B. Cadman, residing at Warden Road, along with another gentleman and two ladies, was proceeding in his "Sunbeam" Car No. G.B., L.M.P. 41 along Queens Road towards Churchgate Station. As the car was approaching the radio Club, it dashed into right side of the van which was proceeding from the opposite direction. The force of the impact caused the car to turn in a semi-circle. The car jumped into the ditch, crossed the pavement, and crashing through the iron railings finally came to a halt on the railway track. One lady occupant of the car received slight injuries and the rest were none the worse for the accident. Both the car and the van were badly damaged.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

In the share market to-day jute shares ruled firm and limited business was put through. In coals enquiry was broadened and rates registered further advances. In teas small turnover resulted at last levels. In miscellaneous section of Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Ordy. improved further to 23|10 while others shew no material change. Government securities were steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Four per cent Loan 1960|70 63|8; five per cent Bonds 1933 97|8; five per cent loan 1045|55 95|10; six per cent Bonds 1933|36 96|4; six per cent U. P. Bonds 1921|41 101|4;

Banks: Allahabad Bank pref. 100; Imperial Bank conty. 211|8.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordy. 93; Burdwan Cutwa Railway 48.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpore Ordy. 23|10; Dunbar 115; Kesoram 3|10.

Coals:—Aldih 4; Amalgamated Coalfields 11; Bhalgora 3|10; Berrea ordy. 12|14; Do. pref. 8|8; Bokaro and Ramgur 8|4; Burra Dhemo 6|12; Burrakur 12|10; Central Kurkend 2|11; Jainty Central annas 12; New Beerbhoom 10|8; New Kendah 2|10; Raneegunge 41|6; Samla Collieries 2|15; Standard 29|8; South Karanpura 3|4; Talcher Re. 1.

Jutes:—Barnagore 130; Clive 28|3; Dalhousie ordy. 372; Do. pref. 108; Gourepore ordy. 335; Howrah 42|15; Do. pref. 106|8; Hukumchand ordy. 23|10; India 132; Kamarhatty ordy. 438; Kankanarah 368; Northbrook pref. 108; Reliance 62|2.

Debentures: seven per cent 1923|33 Auckland Jute Mills debentures 99|8; five and a half per cent 1913|27|42 Empire Jute Mills Debentures 97|12, five and a half per cent 1911|28|41 Union Jute debentures 97|12.—A. P.

PATHE CINEMA

THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10.

EXTRA SHOW TO-MORROW AT 10 A. M.

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"Our Mary" More Captivating Than Ever As a Modern Madcap!
The world's most charming actress in a role worthy of her great artistry and talent. Mary as a little French spitfire, gay, effervescent, bewildering—a creature of whims and fancies. A new Pickford to storm the citadel of your heart.
A glorious entertainment alive with fast and furious fun, diverting romance and startling surprises!
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK Presents
Mary Pickford
in
SAM TAYLOR'S PRODUCTION
KIKI
with
Reginald Denny
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
A Great Star's Greatest Hit!

MARY AS A LITTLE FRENCH SPITFIRE, GAY, EFFERVESCENT, BEWILDERING—

A CREATURE OF WHIMS AND FANCIES.

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PURELY A SWADESHI

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The Message for Deepavali—the Festival of Lights.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1931.

UNTOUCHABLE.

One more "authoritative" statement has been made regarding the British Government's policy towards the Round Table Conference, but that statement leaves the situation quite as uncertain as it has been for months. For a few days past a report has been current that the settlement the Government has now in mind is the offer of immediate provincial autonomy, to be followed later by the extension of self-Government at the centre, thus involving a return to the Simon Commission proposals. It is to contradict this report that the authoritative statement has been made to the effect that the British Government's declaration of 19th January last stands firmly now, as then, as the basis of the Round Table Conference. That declaration, we are reminded, was an all-Party agreement and there is no likelihood of any departure from it by any British Government. We can quite believe that the latest statement is authoritative; only we do not see the need for it. Everybody knows that the declaration of January 19 last stands firm and four-square quite as much as does the declaration of August 1916 or, for that matter, the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. All these declarations stand, not excluding the two by the Viceroy, some making explicit what is implicit in others. Only a future declaration can make clear what was implicit in the declaration of January last. The latter promised full self-Government minus something in the shape of a certain number of safeguards. Till that something is known more clearly, it is difficult to say with certainty which of the two promised more. Mr. MacDonald or his new colleague. Sir John Simon.

Despite the latest authoritative statement, our own correspondent in London reports some serious discussion of the idea of Provincial autonomy for the time being. He reports that Lord Sankey, on behalf of the Government, offered Mahatma Gandhi Provincial autonomy forthwith with a promise further to tackle the question of responsibility at the centre without any avoidable delay and that when Gandhiji consulted his colleagues, barring the Muslim leaders, Mr. A. Patro and Dr. Ambedkar, all of them refused even to consider the offer. In a later message our correspondent states that the Muslim delegates, Mr. Patro and Dr. Ambedkar are reported to have agreed to accept Lord Sankey's proposal of Provincial autonomy, "as they believe that in the absence of communal and other minority settlements no responsibility should be granted in the centre." We hope our correspondent has not been correctly informed. For, it is difficult, indeed, to believe that any responsible men with Indian blood in their veins could say: "We do not want responsibility at the Centre, we would continue to be ruled by aliens." It is difficult to believe that tht delegates in question, with all their sectionalism, could be so utterly demoralised as that. However, we can only wait and see.

For ourselves, if we had the choice, and if ten times as many minority problems still remained to be solved by Indians themselves, we would still pray to see the country freed from the evil of alien domination this very minute. All these years of that domination have only aggravated our communal troubles. We fully appreciate the anxiety felt by some communities. We would even concede that for some time under Swaraj some injustice may be done to them. But that injustice need not be exaggerated: Gross injustice is being done to some communities even now under the British regime, as for instance to the so-called Depressed Classes. In any case, those communities that prefer alien domination to freedom for the redress of their grievances will always be made to need that domination, not to speak of ignominy of that attitude. As for the reported offer of provincial autonomy for the present and responsibility at the centre as early as it is convenient to the British, the proposal deserves to be unceremoniously rejected. If the British Government has nothing better to negotiate about, self-respecting Indian delegates have only one course to adopt. They will come away from the Conference forthwith.

IS THIS "LAW AND ORDER"?

Indian-edited newspapers in Calcutta give accounts from their correspondents in Dacca and adjoining places, of the manner in which police searches are being conducted in that locality. In some cases telegrams giving details of such searches have been withheld and the "Advance" of November 4 publishes two such wires, sent by post by its correspondents. The President of the Johnson Medical Mess had sent a telegram to the Governor of Bengal "soliciting protection" as "school authorities refuse protection." The telegram was withheld. It complained of "looting and assaults similar to those of August 1930." The "Advance" correspondent states writing from Dacca: "About hundred houses were searched. Nothing incriminating was found. Various allegations are made against the raiding party, composed of Europeans and up-country constables. Open inquiry into the allegations is promptly necessary." The correspondent of "Liberty" reports that "a gymnasium was burnt down." At Kayetuttuli, it is alleged that during the police search of a house furniture was wrecked and it was noticed that "articles of value were lost." Is this action under the latest Ordinance? Is the public to regard this as government by a section of the non-official European community in Bengal? Officialdom in the province must in the interest of its own prestige see that the police do not abuse their powers and that the public has no cause to complain that any group of non-official persons are being allowed to do what they like, taking the law in their own hands.

IN INDIA'S SERVICE.

Gandhiji complained in a recent speech in London that the average Briton was woefully lacking in the knowledge of even the most prominent features of the Indian problem. The British Press, with very rare exceptions, is interested only in featuring news from India about communal riots, bombs and outrages. But Britishers who desire accurate representation of the Indian case can for a trifling sum secure a copy of "Indian News," a fortnightly journal published in London, which is doing good service to India in presenting in a forceful and informed manner India's demand for genuine self-government. Its summary of news from India should prove a profitable study to the British legislators. We hope "Indian News" will soon be able to appear as a weekly journal and contribute effectively in the education of the British public regarding Indian affairs.

EGYPT AND SWADESHI

Egypt has decided to go Swadeshi, to "wear Egyptian." The Government is proposing to subsidise the manufacture of cotton goods to meet Egypt's requirement. Britain would not welcome the move. And Egypt's lead would be most repugnant to the "leaders" of the Indian Muslim community, "leaders" who advocate an Anglo-Islamic alliance, or who are responsible directly and indirectly for the creation of a corporation to establish trade in textiles between Lancashire and Indian Muslims, presumably in the interests of a large body of Muslims who would thereby lose their means of livelihood. But, we cannot help congratulating Egypt on her Swadeshi spirit.

Trifles.

"Mr. Baldwin's position as Lord President of the Council will leave him free to relieve the Prime Minister in the House of Commons."

This disclosure is most untimely and ill-conceived. It is also equally unfair to the Premier specially while he is trying to recuperate.

* * * *

"Sir George Schuster sat in the Assembly to-day practically unconcerned with the criticisms of non-official members and regaling himself as yesterday in drawing some more pencil sketches."

Much can be said in favour of paper and pencil as media of artistic self-expression in preference to the ancient fiddle.

* * * *

Incidentally, it was wrong of Dr. Ziauddin to disturb Sir George by describing the Assembly as a Lunatic Asylum. The hon'ble Its Finance Member was already well-occupied in justifying himself.

Anyway the Assembly did better in accepting Dr. Ziauddin's description in silence rather than with a hilarious shout of "Order, order" emanating from every chair in the Hall.

* * * *

As a World Dictator the Aga Khan would abolish armies and navies. He would instal a world parliament at Geneva in place of the League of Nations to assist the Dictator.

Representation to the Parliament will, doubtless, be on the twin bases of Separate Electorates and Weightage.

Meanwhile, however, his Holiness would oppose Indian Responsibility and also help the present army policy to continue.

* * * *

"Empire Trade to Get A Boost
Gigantic Campaign
Pictorial Posters With Slogan
"Buy British."
—Anglo-Indian Headlines.

I hope "Buy Indian" will not be forgotten. There isn't much to speak of. But I am sure that fairly good posters could be made for (1) Indian raw materials, (2) Indian Agricultural Produce and—yes and (3) Indian Gold or whatever is left of it in stock.

* * * *

"Mr. Wells on Paradoxes of Civilisation."

The original one, of course, is "Civilisation."

* * * *

Apropos of the proposed Muslim University at Jerusalem, the suggestion that Mr. Shaukatali has been invited to occupy the chair of Logic is, unfortunately, unfounded.

* * * *

"The sacrifice Mr. Baldwin has made, at the call of national duty, is unexampled in recent English history."—Anglo-India.

Poor MacDonald! He seems to have been already relegated to the remote past.

INDIAN ARMY EXPENDITURE

HOW SAVING CAN BE EFFECTED

(By "A. M. K.").

Apropos of the contributed article which appeared in your paper of the 28th October, I wish to suggest a few more points below, which seem to have missed the attention of your able contributor. I venture to contribute the following points, because I have had more than ten years' experience as an officer in the Indian Army and can point out these things with confidence. I am further actuated to add to the contribution under this head, feeling that both Government and the people are seriously and sincerely interested in the legitimate reduction of some of the expenditure which can safely be saved. The points I submit for serious consideration of all those who are interested in the subject are:—

1. REDUCTION OF MEN IN EACH BATTALION.

At present a Battalion consists of about 800 men. Of these, quite 100 to 150 men can safely be reduced without reducing the firing power of the battalion. This can be done by introducing more than the present number of the quick-firing guns in each battalion, such as the Lewis guns in the Infantry and Hotchkiss guns in the Cavalry. The outlay for these extra guns will be little compared to the annual large saving by the reduction of 100 to 150 men, and which would be enormous, roughly speaking, about Rs. 40,000 at least in each Infantry, and about the same amount in the Cavalry, though reduction of only 50 to 75 men in Cavalry can be made as each Cavalry Regiment consists of about 500 men.

2. REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF ROUNDS FIRED BY EACH MAN ANNUALLY.

Each man now fires about 250 rounds per year. After the training period of the recruits, this figure can be considerably reduced, say, to 50 rounds per year for men who have achieved efficiency. That means about Rs. 20 annual saving after each man; and calculating 150,000 Indian soldiers in the whole Indian Army that would easily make a saving of about Rs. 30,00,000 a year. The same ought to be the case with the rounds, required for other guns, such as the Hotchkiss, Lewis and Machine-Guns, etc. That would give us a further saving of several lakhs.

3. SAVING IN THE RAILWAY FARE.

The system followed at present (though it is advantageous) is that battalions are raised in several centres say, Lahore, Poona, Madras, etc. It could be temporarily changed. After raising the battalions, they are packed off to some other distant centres and stationed there. Then men of each battalion are entitled to a furlough of three months every second year, and batches of half of the battalion are allowed this privilege every alternate year. The railway fare for travelling both ways, to their homes and back to the battalion, is paid by the Government. If Government instead of that, at least until the financial trouble abates, stationed the battalions somewhere in the nearer vicinity of the centre where they have been raised the travelling expenses will not be so enormous as they are to-day. The cost, roughly calculated, comes to about Rs. 40 on each man every second year; so every year it is roughly Rs. 20 per man. That means about Rs. 30,00,000 to Rs. 40,00,000 again, on railway fares only.

The figures I have quoted above are, of course, rough figures; but I have indicated the lines along which questions connected with the reduction of expenditure can advantageously be considered, and I am sure the reduction thus brought about would come to more than Rs. 50,00,000 to Rs. 60,00,000 a year—no mean figure indeed to be discarded out of consideration.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

ARE THEY NOT WORKING AT A LOSS ?

I.

The "Times of India", true to its usual role of an apologist of the bureaucracy, has been at pains to prove to the general public that the Posts and Telegraphs Department is 'not' working at a loss; and that the so-called loss is only a camouflage of accountants. In March 1930 it established this claim so well, that the Government of India appointed a Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee under the presidentship of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) and imported Mr. F. J. Fearson, I.S.O., a retired Deputy Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London, as an expert on the Committee.

WHAT THE REPORT ESTABLISHES.

The report of the Committee was issued in September, and the "Times of India" reviewed this report on the 28th October. In the review it exultingly declared: "I told you so." The Department is not working at a loss, but the accounting of the Department has been "faulty." On careful study of the report one, however, comes to quite the contrary conclusion. The Department 'is' working at a loss. It may be admitted that the system of commercialisation of accounts, that was introduced on the 1st of April 1925 was not perfect; and one must also acknowledge the careful study of the case, diagnosis and the correct prescription that the Committee have administered to this sick Department groaning under the heavy load of bureaucratic 'quack' treatment. One hopes and trusts that the Government of India would administer the medicines prescribed; and thus remove the disabilities of the Department.

ILLUMINATING STATISTICS.

Let us, however, examine the accounts of the last five years 1925-26 to 1929-30; and see if the Department is or is not working at a loss. The Government of India hold that the Department is working at a loss, but the Anglo-Indian Journal holds that it is not. Confining oneself to the reconstructed figures of the Committee, which takes into account all mistakes in the present accounting system and allows compensation to the Department for all possible losses like "Press concessions," "Foreign State Telegrams," "Interest," "Depreciation, etc," one finds from Appendix 8 of the report that whereas the Department showed a profit of Rs. 60,92,000 in 1925-26, this huge profit of about 6 per cent. of annual turnover, gradually turned into a loss of Rs. 19,25,000 in 1929-30. The revised estimate for 1930-31 shows a loss about 80 lakhs and the recons-

(Continued on page 14.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

MacDonald Yields.

Naturally enough, eleven members of the New British Cabinet of twenty, belong to the Conservative Party. As was expected, Sir Samuel Hoare, a pronounced reactionary, remains at the India Office. But the measure in which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald rightly realises his position of subservience to the Tory Benches is supplied by the appointment of Mr. Neville Chamberlain to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Recent cables describe Mr. Chamberlain as a "Strong Tariffist." That scarcely does him justice If the speeches that he has delivered as a candidate seeking election to Parliament, under the auspices of the "National" Government, are any guide to his conviction, then Mr Neville Chamberlain is a man who regards full-blooded protection as utterly unavoidable. Mr. MacDonald knew it; so for his Tory supporters. Mr. Chamberlain's appointment is unmistakably a signal victory in the first round of the fight for Tariffs.

Cabinet Of Reaction.

Mr. MacDonald's troubles seem to have just begun. Mr. Walter Runciman's appointment to the Board of Trade is regarded as an attempt to balance the "Tariffism" of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. That may have been the intention. But it is more probable, that it may make smooth working difficult. Tariffs, further, will create and emphasise international complications. How far Sir John Simon will be able to tackle them with success is an open question. Sir John Simon is a brilliant lawyer and a Nationalist "patriot" even to the extent of throwing his principles overboard. But he has seldom been guilty of betraying any interest in Foreign Affairs. The present Cabinet on the whole is—it could not be otherwise—one of Reaction in every branch of affairs, internal, imperial as also international. Lord Sankey's retention is a surprise. And Lord Irwin's exclusion is not without its significance.

Nasik Satyagraha.

We are glad to learn that the Temple-Entry Satyagraha at the Kala Ram Temple of Nasik, was duly started on Thursday, as previously arranged, without any hitch. As the campaign is of more than local interest, it is necessary for all those who are earnest about removing untouchability to express their sympathy with the campaign and also give it every kind of active support they can. This is, of course, subject to the condition that the campaign is conducted on absolutely non-violent lines even under provocation. We can quite imagine some super-orthodox people seeking to create trouble through provocation and otherwise trying to discredit the campaign. That would be a crucial test of the Satyagrahis and the organisers of the movement. If, despite the provocation, they can stand the test in true Satyagrahi spirit, ultimate success will be only a question of time.

Kisans' Awakening.

The Lucknow District Conference that was held early this week, under the presidentship of Dr. Syed Mahmud, is but one of the many such conferences now being held in U.P. and several other parts of the country, in which Kisans take a very active part and enthusiastically accept the Congress lead. The Conference was attended by about 2,000 Kisan delegates and it condemned the many illegal means adopted by Government "to check the growing tide of Congress influence and mass awakening." The most important resolution adopted by the Conference declared that "under the present conditions the tenantry generally was incapable of paying the rent as stipulated under the terms of the Government announcement," and that in case adequate and necessary relief to meet the actual distress was not immediately forthcoming, the District Congress Committee should "obtain the necessary permission for organising a no-rent campaign." It may yet be hoped, however, that the negotiations going on between the Congress authorities and the local Government will bring about a settlement and avert a crisis.

CHANGING HER FACE

Any woman not satisfied with her complexion can remove it and have a new one. The thin veil of stifling half-dead cuticle is an encumbrance, and should be removed to give the fresh vigorous young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

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TYING THE RUPEE TO THE POUND

AN ITEM IN IMPERIALIST STRATEGY

(By BERNARD HOUGHTON).

The financial revolution in Britain is already influencing profoundly not only her industries and commerce but her whole political system. An earthquake had cracked the whole structure, from top to bottom. For India, under Sir Samuel Hoare's orders, it has had immediate consequences. By a stroke of the pen, without deigning to consult the 2 per cent. Indian opinion which alone has official representation, Whitehall has decreed that the pound shall drag down with it the rupee to unknown depth. A sinking ship is submerging a buoyant vessel which was towed in its wake. Was ever a more cynical meaning given to those words "in the interests of India"? Here are two countries 6,000 miles apart, the one in South Asia, the other in North West Europe, both with totally different economic problems and totally different economic interests. The one is an intensely industrialised country, with the oldest factory system in the world, exporting manufactured goods and coal, a creditor nation drawing great sums of interests from overseas. The other is mainly agricultural with industries yet in their youth, exporting wheat, rice, cotton, jute, manganese etc., i.e. foods and raw materials, owing large sums to Britain (whether justly or unjustly debited, need not be here considered). You might search the world over for two countries more dissimilar. Yet because Britain for purely local reasons (the war, a decaying trade and the borrowing of short term credits since the war) has been constrained to abandon the gold standard artificially restored in 1925, India must forthwith do likewise.

EMPIRE'S TRUE IMPORT.

Even those Indians who cringe submissively before the Imperial footstool must now realise the true import of Empire. Even the dullest and most credulous now understand what Mr. MacDonald and Sir Samuel Hoare had in mind when they spoke of financial "safeguards." Empire means that the financial system of India shall be found or changed, not as India desires in her own interests, but at the beck and nod of Whitehall, in this, as in all other matters, the handmaid of the British banks and trusts. The fixing of the exchange at 1s. 6d. to the detriment of Indian commerce and the further impoverishment of the half-starved peasantry, indicated clearly that Indian interests are as dust in pan when they clash with those of her rulers. The tying of the rupee to the pound, in unnatural union, hammers home that lesson. True, the deflation of the rupee from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d. has long been demanded by India, but to take it off the gold basis, to compel it to fluctuate with the pound, is a totally different matter. It means that the value of the rupee will oscillate, sometimes wildly, in accordance with the currency of Great Britain, with disastrous results to Indian commerce and to Indian interests in general. It means that India will have a managed currency, managed in accordance with British interests.

THE MOTIVE BEHIND.

Moreover it compels India to borrow as now in the London market. Perhaps that was a chief reason for the Cabinet's decree. A gold country like the United States—and the United States thanks to its gold hoard of 5,090 million dollars is now the master banker of the world,—will not usually make loans to a country with a managed currency, for such loans may be suddenly and unexpectedly depreciated. Only if that currency is appreciating in value and is likely to continue to appreciate will it open its purse-strings. To tie the rupee to the pound is therefore to bar out India from the American money market, and this is precisely what the Imperialists intend. For if you borrow from another country, you come under the influence of that country, and are likely to favour that country's nationals. America's penetration in imperialist eyes would spell disaster.

But at the same time the London market is also closed or nearly so to Indian loans. For Britain hereafter to make loans to India would be to send gold abroad, it would accelerate the flight from the pound—in other words it would be suicidal. Was ever there a more dog-in-the manger policy? Here is India shut out from the American market, whilst at the same time that of London is, in British interests, nearly closed to her. This is another consequence and an important one which flows from Sir Hoare's action.

The Secretary of State, who of course had the backing of the Cabinet, has given another final reason why India must be 'free'. The impoverishment of the peasantry, the lack of education, the stifling of industries and the destruction of self-respect and initiative are, it would seem, not enough. A financial argument was needed to supplement the industrial, agricultural and moral arguments. Sir Samuel Hoare has supplied it.

THE SPRIT OF FREEDOM

CAN BRITAIN STILL DOMINATE HER COLONIES?

(By GWYNETH FODEN).

LONDON, Oct. 23.

What we are Fighting.

If the Anti-Nationalists are returned to power there can be only one result:

1. The name of England will carry no weight in the world.
2. The power of England will be a thing of the past.
3. The people of England will suffer and want.
4. The flag of England will lie idle at half mast.

Such is the headline of a conservative daily. But does the name of England carry weight in the world? Can we still maintain this delusion when the "subject" countries of the Empire are rising in revolt—active or inactive—against us?

Can we not realise the truth? The power of England will soon be a thing of the past because we must look after our own and leave others to do likewise.

The people of England will suffer and want unless she does unto others as she would be done by. If we are an honourable nation why should those to whom we consider we stand as trustees revolt against us?

SLOWLY DISCOVERING THE TRUTH.

Abraham Lincoln, great patriot, said no nation was fit to rule another. We are slowly finding out the truth of this. It is not England that is wrong, but the principle. Although the pomp and pageantry of nations have gone, nationality and patriotism was never such a force in the world as it is to-day. It has grown with the rise of democracy and freedom. Conquest died when mercenary armies disappeared. Individually we realise to-day that every man and woman has a right to their own opinions, their own religion and to form in their national groups, their own code of life. Politically we are slow to realise that 'the old order changeth giving place to the new;' but we must realise this or perish resisting the legitimate aspirations of other nations.

CYPRUS

Revolt against great Britain occupies the big headlines of our papers at the time or writing. The small island of Cyprus, once the vanguard of early civilisation, the battlefield of opposing powers throughout time, now a Crown Colony which England annexed in 1914, has once more begun the old Mediterranean struggle. Last year the great population of Cyprus presented a memorial to the British Government asking that the Island be united with Greece or alterntaively that the Islanders should be granted responsible Government. Britain refused this request. The fiery cross of revolt in Cyprus is now raised by the orthodox bishop of Larnaca who declared the people's refusal to accept the regime of British Rule. Processions in the streets of Cyprus are headed by bishops, clergy, myors, leading professional men and the rank and file. All are unanimous in demanding to be free. Some of the inhabitants are members of the Orthodox Eastern Church and some 20 per cent of them are Mahommedans.

I am not concerned with rights or wrongs of the Islanders' manner of revolt but the significant fact remains that if a small Island including people of divers races and creeds (and many Muslims) have united together in a common cause how easy it would be for India to follow such an example.

IRISH SITUATION.

More headlines in our daily press comment on the position in Ireland. The signs of the times never lay more clear for people of common sense to read. A friend of mine who took a prominent part in the Sinn Fein movement wrote to me from Ireland on the serious situation there. The Government have had to resort to the most drastic measures by banning certain societies and organisations as illegal although they do not propose to enforce the law against the members, but the intention is rather that a time limit should be allowed for those, especially the young members, to heed Mr. Cosgrave, the President's appeal and withdraw. Mr. Cosgrave gave a grave warning to parents, wives and sisters of members to check the menace created by the activities of Republican extremists.

My friend sums up the whole situation thus. That although 90 per cent of the people of Ireland agreed to the terms between British and Ireland, the extreme section nder Mr. De Valera were for an Irish Republic and immediately after the settlement waged war, civil war, against the Free State for nearly two years. Leaders were slain by their former comrades. When Mr. De Valora called the civil war off and the Irish Republican Army was disbanded the disappointment among many of De Valera's supporters, who had borne most of the fight, and who had hoped for posts and positions in the new Government because of their activities, was great.

APPEAL TO REMOVE "OBSTACLES."

Many times the subject was brought up in the Irish Free State parliament that the time was now ripe for her "to be severed from the British yoke altogether." Mr. McGilligan, a Minister sent here last year on the Imperial Conference, said in the course of his speech then that the Irish people passionately valued recognition of their position as a free and sovereign state before all other considerations. "We desire to be able to devote ourselves entirely to the development of our people, to the raising of the level of human happiness. While certain elements of old systems of Imperial control are maintained even though it is in form only, the will to cooperate is correspondingly weakened. We must earnestly urge upon this present conference the need for finally removing those last obstacles to harmony and easy intercourse. So long as there is any form of control cooperation will be tinged with a colouring of compulsion which makes it less whole-hearted and less effective."

Needless to say this earnest appeal by the Irish delegate for his country to be entirely freed from their form of British domination was ignored by the British Government who thought the Irish ungrateful and declared that they must stand by the treaty of 1922. This then is the cause of the revolt. The Irish Republicans have never wavered from their object all these ten years, and they have now commenced another desperate try. Let us hope that there will not be another civil war in Ireland. The fear in every Irish heart today is that such an occurrence might give the British an excuse to return.

COLONIES DESIRE TO BE TRULY FREE.

From time to time our colonies throw out a hint that they do not want us. Take Uganda for instance, one has only to pick up a newspaper and see the advertisements with their rider 'No English Need Apply.' Australia has shown much hostility towards us, and obviously feels like other continents overseas that she should be less tied to the crises and struggles of Europe. South Africa, with her settlers and her Afrikanders of Dutch extraction, desires more freedom to cope with her internal difficulties. These countries are populated with people of our own stock, intermarried with others, but they do not want us; they are all struggling against our out-grown domination. Perhaps the very English spirit in them makes them struggle for Freedom, Freedom in the place of their birth.

When I think of Freedom, I think of India, and those glorious words uttered by Motilal Nehru on his deathbed: "Let me die, if die I must, on the breast of a free India."

I would like to paraphrase his words and hope that when my time comes, I may die knowing that Freedom is a fact and not an aspiration and that England in 'losing' her Empire has gained a greater glory.

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BROADCASTING AND THE GOVERNMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was a mistake on the part of the State to have agreed in 1927 to entrust the conduct of broadcasting to private hands. The Indian Broadcasting Company should never have been allowed to come into being. Broadcasting should never be a matter of profits and dividends. It is the one social service which should be conducted with absolute disinterestedness and complete disregard of everything except the highest good of the community through its listening section. No private organisation can ever be good nenough for this work. It is well that the I.B.C. failed; it is for the future good of broadcasting and that of the community that it ceased to exist after a short existence.

Public opinion, public interest and public funds; from the general revenues of the State and as direct contributions from the listener—should alone sustain and maintain broadcasting. The license revenue of 1.1 lakhs and the customs receipts of about 2.5 lakhs of rupees more than cover the annual working expenses of the Bombay and Calcutta stations. Some economies will not doubt be possible. All this money comes from the listening community, the first as a direct payment and the latter indirectly. Any attempt by commercial radio houses to get a foothold in the control and financing of broadcasting should be resisted to the utmost. The existing financial situation of broadcasting does not warrant their interference.

It is not very clear that the willingness of the Government to reconsider their decision to act on the recommendation of the Abdur Rahim Committee is inspired by its anxiety to serve the public. It would appear to be much concerned with the risk of financial loss to the radio dealers who year after have steadily imported radio goods valued at well over 10 lakhs of rupees without making the slightest effort at manufacturing some at least of the articles. For this patriotic service, the government is prepared to consider "certain proposals" submitted by the representatives of the radio dealers.

It rouses some suspicion that the Government may decide either to lend or hire—if not actually sell—the equipment to the radio merchants' association and in addition to hand over the license fee and probably some part of the customs receipts. This can only lead to more gramophone records for programmes and the introduction of the obnoxious radio advertisement. The latter will have undesired consequences which neither the Government nor the public can foresee at present.

A better alternative to a repetition of the mistake of 1927, which would be acceptable from every consideration of economy and public interest and would not cause any loss or inconvenience even to the radio merchants, is for the state to continue the service and act upon the following suggestions:—

1. The number of working hours should be reduced from six to a maximum of four. This would ensure some measure of economy and improve the chances of programme becoming a little brighter, more fresh and varied and of better quality than at present.

2. An honorary programme committee of, say, five or six persons, including women, should be immediately formed firstly, to advise on the character and quality of programme features; secondly, it would be an excellent method of drawing out and enlisting the best available private talent for purposes of the microphone. The members of the committee should be known for their wide culture and experience their solicitude for the perience and for their solicitude for the public wellbeing.

3 The co-operation of the Government departments of agriculture, public health, education and industries should be obtained to ensure a daily popular talk of at least half an hour on some aspect or other of social needs and interest. These talks would cost nothing and would give to the public an immense amount of interesting and valuable information now known only to experts and the well educated.

4. A reasonable amount of latitude in the subjects and persons for talk purposes will help to make programme matter more living and less stale.

These four suggestions will cost little to be applied to vitalise the programme.

Careful reflection on the matter should convince the radio dealers that they stand to gain great deal with a service run disinterestedly by public funds and commanding its goodwill. A long-sighted attitude and the example of countries like Germany, Great Britain, Denmark, etc. will best serve them now and in future.

Broadcasting exists with the one and only object of promoting the good of the community. It is greatly to be hoped that the government will not on any account compromise or give in on the principle of public ownership and public maintenance of broadcasting. It should retain the service in its own hands and run it to the best of its ability and resources. The present financial situation cannot last forever.—Yours etc.,

L'ONDE ELECTRIQUE.

SOCIAL VICE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Veteran enthusiasts of the Social Purity League and others of the same type seem to have very funny notions about morals. These people are so obsessed with sex that they would probably, like their American friends, measure the morality of city by the paucity of contacts (as they call them) per day, and never even imagine that morals can include other things besides sex. They obviously take a perverse pleasure in prying into other people's sex affairs and insist on the maximum punishment being given to anybody they get into their clutches. Not content with that, one of them had the audacity the the other day to propose that in addition to that, the delinquents should be whipped in public. This type of person is known to sexologists as a 'sadist', i.e. a sex pervert for whom the only way to get any sex satisfaction is to see other people tortured. There is no reason, however, why the law should cater to such people, and most sensible countries have abolished this punishment altogether.

These people also contribute to a deception practised on the public in certain cases in which young girls are involved. In these cases the magistrates, with the best of intentions, render unwitting assistance to this by holding the preceedings 'in camera' and asking reporters to suppress the name of the girl. The only object in doing this is to allow the girl to enter the profession of marriage without a hindrance. Is there any justification for cheating a prospective bridegroom into thinking that a girl is a virgin when it is definitely known that she is not? Is this 'social purity'? I will be the last person to say that virginity makes any difference, but in any case, if a man consents to marry a girl with a past, it should be with a full knowledge of the facts of the case. But to these purity-mongers anything seems permissible if they can but reduce the number of sex contacts.—Yours, etc.

R. D. KARVE.

Girgaum, Bombay Oct. 29.

Congress Candidates For Municipal Election

Following are standing as candidates for the ensuing elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

1. Mr. Nanji Premji Devji from "B" (Mandvi) Ward.
2. Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi and
3. Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar from "F" Ward.
4. Mr. Gunvantlal U. Kapadia from "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

Mr. Nanji Premji Devji was a member of the second "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and is a Congress worker and merchant.

Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi who is a well-known Congressman was the President of the second "War Council" of the B.P.C.C. in the last year's Civil Disobedience campaign.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar is well-known for his activities in organising the "depressed" classes on thoroughly nationalist lines. He comes from the same class and is an indefatigable supporter of the Congress.

Mr. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia was the President of the third "War Council" of the B.P.C.C.

Messrs. Joshi and Kapadia are sitting members of the B.P.C.C.

IMPROVED SPINING MACHINE

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. P. V. Jogalegar of Sion, Bombay has invented and obtained Patent (Patent no 17524) for a small spinning device called "Twist Controlled Tube spinning machine" wherin either hard made, or mill made cotton slivers can be automatically spun into yarn of 10 to 50 counts as may be desired. By fitting several such machines on to a frame, Mr. Jogalekar has prepared charkhas which he intends shortly to place on the market for sale. The special features of these charkhas are said to be that they are light for working, Their size is only 4 ft. by 1 ft., No training whatever is required to work them, and the construction is very simple.

Jogalekar, the working of which was demonstrated by him at the All-India spinner's association charkha prize compeion held at Ahmedabad this month, Mr. Jogalekar produced over a thousand yards of yarn per hour with hand made sh Mr. Jogalekar's address is J. V. Jokalekar-

SEX PROBLEMS.

Plea For Scientific Study.

Dr. Magnus Hirsechfeld, Director of the Institute of Sexology, Berlin, who is on a world tour, arrived in India, after a visit to Japan, seven weeks ago. He is on a visit to Bombay, after having addressed a number of meetings on the subject of Sexology in Delhi, Lahore and Calcutta. In a lecture at the G. S. Medical College, Parel, on Tuesday evening, which was largely attended by Bombay doctors, he observed that the science of sex was keenly studied in ancient India. He said:

"In India about 2,300 years ago, a real science of sexology existed. We know an array of names of very able sexologists. I will mention only a few. Babhravya, king of Panipat, wrote a big book on sexology. Then came Gonikaputra, who was said to be the son of a prostitute, and last, but not the least, was the famous Vatsyayama, who wrote "Kama Sutra".

"Kama Sutra", the only book on sexology maintained from ancient India till the present time, is manifestly an abbreviation of earlier works of Vatsyayana and others, which are not now in existence He had the same motto as our own institute at Berlin has, namely, science does not exist for itself, but for humanity.

THE BERLIN INSTITUTE.

In the Institute for Sexual Science which I founded in 1919 after 25 years of preparation, we distinguished four departments: Biology of sex; pathology of sex; ethnology of sex; and sociology of sex.

The task of sexual sociology is to find some fundamental principle in the existing chaos. Morality should not be dependent on accidents of time and place, nor should it be based on natural consideration. It should be based based on what nature teaches, and the mouthpiece of nature is science. A sexual ethics based on science is the only sound system of ethics. Sexual ethics and sexual criminal law are two branches of sexual sociology. A third is sexual statesmanship. This involves the provision of a sexual code dealing not only with marriage and divorce but all sexual relations, including those of unmarried persons, the difficult problem of prostitution, and above all, the scientific regulation of birth.

WORLD LEAGUE FOR SEXUAL REFORM.

The World League for Sexual Reform on a Scientific Basis was founded in 1928 by Havelock Ellis, August Forel, and myself. This took place directly after the second Congress for Sex-reform in Copenhagen. In 1929, the Congress was held in London and in 1930 in Vienna. The next will be in Moscow in 1932, and in 1933, in Paris.

The chief planks of the League's platform are:

1. The same economic, political, and sexual rights for men and women.
2. The liberation of marriage and especially divorce from the present Church and State tyranny.
3. Control of conception, so that procreation may be undertaken only deliberately, and with a due sense of responsibility.
4. Race betterment by the application of the knowledge of eugenics.
5. Protection of the unmarried mother and the illegitimate child.
6. A rational attitude towards sexually abnormal persons and especially towards homosexuals, both male and females.
7. Prevention of prostitution and venereal disease.
8. Disturbances of the sexual impulse to be regarded as probably a pathological phenomena and not, as in the past, as crime, vice or sin.
9. Only those sexual acts to be considered criminal which infringe on the sexual rights of another person. Sexual acts between responsible adults undertaken by mutual consent to be regarded as the private concern of those adults.
10. Systematic sexual education.

There are still innumerable victims of sexual prejudice and intolerance said Dr. Hirschfeld." But the spell has now been broken by systematic knowledge, and love may develop freely, as it should "There must be no conflict between sexual hygiene and sexual ethics" says Forel in his "The Sexual Question." We add, there must be no conflict between the laws of nature and the laws of pure truth and true purity. If there is a conflict between the laws of nature and the laws of society as there is in the population question, this conflict must be resolved by the rational will of man bringing the two into harmony."

IGNORANCE IS NOT INNOCENCE

"When I began my battle for enlightenment, ignorance was synonymous with innocence. Silence on all sex matters was regarded as sacred. Many changes have taken place since then. Today we realize that in sex matters ignorance is not innocence but guilt and that it is our sacred duty to break through the conspiracy of silence. In my life-long fight against ignorance and injustice in sex matters, my motto has been "Through Science to Justice." This aim has not yet been attained, but it shall be and will be."

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

MR. CHETTY EXPOSES GOVERNMENT POLICY.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty spoke first in the Assembly to-day on the Finance Bill. He occupied an hour and gave a clear analysis of the Financial position. While the Finance Member, yesterday, pleaded for a determination that India should live within her means, Mr. Chetty complained that Government since 1927 had been living beyond its means. He quoted figures for the years 1927 down to the current year and said that they were faced with a total deficit of 19.55 lakhs and for the next year also they would have a deficit. As against this Mr. Chetty calculated that the total reduction in the expenditure in the current year both by retrenchment and cuts in pay would be only ninety lakhs and increase in revenue by additional taxation only eight crores forty-five lakhs leaving a deficit of 10.20 crores for the next year.

FINANCE MEMBER'S EXPECTATIONS.

Next year the Finance Member expected to raise an additional revenue of 15.82 crores thereby bringing the total additional revenue to 25 crores so that there might be a surplus of 5.23 crores at the end of the next year. Mr. Chetty affirmed that every Indian was as anxious as, in fact more angious, than the Britishers to maintian the financial soundness and integrity of India. But if still he opposed any item of taxation and made many proposals for adoption by Government, it was because the country had reached a stage in the matter of taxation burden which was almost at breaking point.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

There had been additional taxation for three years ending 1931-32 of no less than 31.5 crores and by a curious coincidence the military expenditure was exactly that amount. In these circumstances it was no wonder that even the European Association of Madras had passed a resolution demanding reduction in military expenditure. It was a sad commentary that when a country was being so heavily taxed the military expenditure had not been reduced even by a single pie.

NEW TAXATION.

Referring to proposals for additional taxation Mr. Chetty alluded to import duty on raw cotton and additional ten per cent. duty on machinery both of which he condemned as imposing a hardship on the agriculturist and on the mill industry at a time when both badly required relief. Even on the Secretary of States' own admission duty on machinery was an alleviating factor in favour of Britain when considered in the light of the increased import duty into India of cotton goods. Mr. Chetty further objected to the lowering of the taxable minimum of income to one thousand rupees and suggested a minimum at 1,500. He also opposed surcharge on salt and said that sentimental considerations must also be respected.

LOSS TO GOVT.

He calculated the loss to Government from his proposals as follows:—

From removal of duty on raw cotton for the current year, 43 lakhs; for the next year 87 lakhs.

From the removal of duty on machinery 53 lakhs for the current year and 103 lakhs for next year.

Restoring of taxable minimum: 38 lakhs for current year and 70 lakhs for next year.

Removal of surcharge on salt 21 lakhs for current year and 85 lakhs for next year.

Keeping postage at present rate: 37 lakhs for current year and 73 lakhs for next year.

Total 191 lakhs for current year and 418 lakhs for next year

HOW TO MEET IT.

To meet this loss Mr. Chetty supported the suggestion of Mr. B. Das for equalising of excise and import duty on kerosine and increasing duty on lubricating oil yielding 125 lakhs in the current year and the next year and asking military department to reduce its expenditure by 1.6 lakhs, leaving a balance of 318 lakhs to be covered in two years.

PLEA FOR "FAIRNESS" TO ARMY.

Mr. Arthur Moore was not surprised that the Madras Branch of the European Association had urged for retrenchment in army expenditure. The European group had realised that military budget was going on the way of breaking the back of the country and had therefore been urging for reduction. He personally thought that one way to effect reduction was to increase the strength of the Air Force at the expense of the others. Mr. Moore, however, pleaded that in their criticisms the House must be fair to the army.

CERTIFICATE TO GOVT.

Mr. Moore said that it was wrong to compare India with other parts of the British Empire. For, unlike India, Australia and New Zealand had no land frontiers and Canada had a long land frontier which did not require defence. Mr. Moore claimed that if the Indian army was kept for Imperial considerations those considerations in reality amounted to the defence of India which was the highest concern of Imperial defence. Proceeding, Mr. Moore agreed that there should be more retrenchment and less taxation. The question was: How was it to be done. On the other hand it was essential that India should balance the budget and the course adopted by the Government of India was the correct one. Mr. Moore expressed opnion that delay would have been fatal.

DUTY ON MACHINERY.

Referring to taxation proposals Mr. Moore doubted if any scheme of taxation could satisfy all the conflicting interests in the country. For instance, Mr. Chetty was opposed to import duty on cotton and machinery while Mr. Gandhi was opposed to all foreign imports. Alluding to the duty on machinery Mr. Moore said that its abolition was opposed by Indians a few years ago on the plea of Government helping British imports but to-day when duty had been re-imposed it was alleged that Lancashire was being helped in an indirect way. Proceeding Mr. Moore said Europeans were as much opposed to duty on machinery as any others and hoped that Government would take it off at the earliest opportunity.

In conclusion he warned the House that the new constitution would be more expensive than the present one and that they would have to explore new avenues of taxation and broaden its basis.

ENHANCE SALARY CUT.

Mr. Sitarama Raju criticised the military expenditure and suggested economies therein by reductions in the Army and by asking the Home Government to share a part of the expenditure. He urged that nation building departments should not be touched in the search for economy. He demanded more than ten per cent cuts in salaries of Government servants and criticised the enhanced postal rates.

"INDISCRIMINATE AND DRASTIC".

Mr. Naoroji Dumasia alluded to the memoranda submitted to the Secretary of State by the Finance Department and claimed that it was for the Government of India to adjust its expenditure to the existing sources of revenue as indicated in those memoranda and not to impose an additional burden which threatened to be permanent. The Finance Department had asserted that specimen budgets enclosed with the memoranda had nothing to do with the forthcoming constitutional changes nor had any special connection with the idea of Federation. "But we must be pardoned if we assume that the present proposals are meant to strain Federal finances from the start which would prevent India States from willingly joining it." Proceeding, Mr. Dumasia said that there was an indication in the memoranda that certain claims of Indian States would have to be settled. Referring to the dispute with the Maritime States Mr. Dumasia said that the Government of India had received more than three crores of rupees and he wondered how and when claims of Jamnagar and Baroda were to be settled and how the money was to be found. Mr. Dumasia felt that Government had entered upon a policy of drastic and indiscriminate tariffs and it would introduce new complications in the relations of the States with British India.

SUFFER PATIENTLY!

Dr. Dalal supported the Bill. He admitted that the taxation proposals were drastic and might involve misery to the people but he claimed that the proposals were justified by the crisis. He appealed to the people to make sacrifices patiently and not make the situation worse.

POPULAR WARNING UNHEEDED.

Mr. Krishnamachariar repudiated the allegation that non-officials never made constructive proposals. He asserted that if the suggestions to reduce the military expenditure and the proposals of Sir Dadiba Dalal in the matter of Currency were accepted India would have been saved crores of rupees. Non-officials had been warning Government that a crisis was coming but none paid any heed to them. The present situation was, therefore, the creation of Government.

LEARN THE LESSON.

The speaker urged that Government should take a lesson from the Civil Disobedience movement. The depression in the prices of agricultural products had left the cultivator with no money to pay and threats of a no-rent campaign should not be treated lightly by Government. They should not rely on the power of bayonets to realise taxes, but should devise some method of balancing the budget. He concluded with the warning that there would be greater trouble than the civil disobedience movement if present taxation proposals were forced through.

THE ONLY WAY.

Haji Wajihuddin held that the experience of the past eight months showed that Government could not rely on anticipations of revenue and enhanced taxes were not likely to bring forth the desired results. The only way to balance the budget was to cut down expenditure.

PLACE FOR EXPERT.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed said that the tale of deficits had really begun with the adoption of the 18 pence ratio and from that time had also occurred deterioration of prices and shrinkage in India's credit. He held that they should keep prices steady and exchange and the balance of trade would look after themselves. He declared that to be an expert on currency and exchange was like belonging to lunatic asylum. (Laughter). He hoped this House would not attempt that. He opposed any imposition of duty on hides and said that, instead, the existing duty should be taken off so that trade might flourish and Government could then get good tax on the profits. He wanted Burma Oil to be taken over by the State as this was "the worst civilised robbery of poor people". He asked why the army budget had not been reduced by sixteen per cent which was the general average claimed by the Finance Member. Then again there was mismanagement of railways. Zamindars were being sacrificed by Government and they had parted with six million pounds distress gold but this could not go on for long. He demanded revision of entire scale of salaries and revision to pre-war standard.

BRING MONEY FOR THE POSE!

Mr. Amarnath Dutt declared that he would not give supplies to Government which was thus mal-administrating the country. The faults of the Home and other Departments had been piled upon the devoted head of the Finance Member. If the Finance and Home Members had exchanged places there would have been better government (laughter). He did not mind being called an unfair and dishonest critic as he would lose his public life, if Government approved of his work. As regards the restoration of the financial equilibrium he said, "If you want to have the luxury of ruling India and pose before the world as a great Moghul, bring some money for the upkeep of the administration instead of robbing the poor people of our villages".

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

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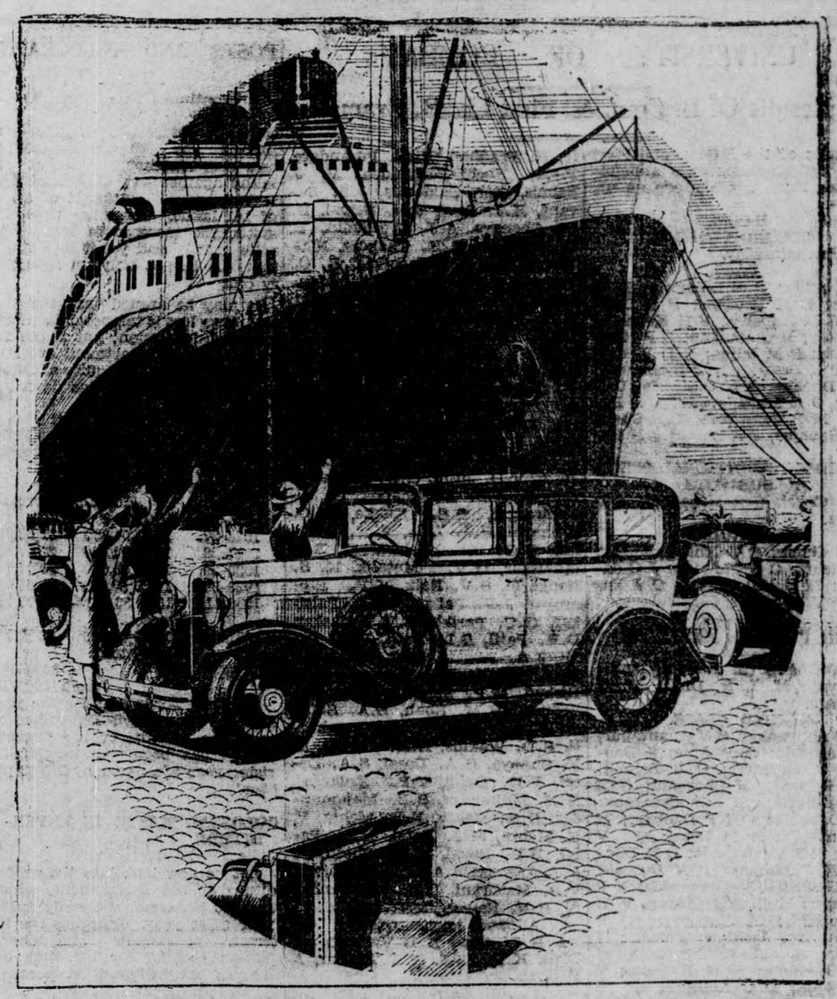

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THIRD CHESS TOURNAMENT

Begins On 15th Inst.

Mr. R. V. Lhase, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Central Chess Association, writes:—

Under the auspices of the above Association the third annual chess tournament will commence on Sunday (15th inst.) Thanks to Hon. Mr. A. A. Zakaullakhan for his handsome donation of Rs. 50/ for the utilization of prizes to the successful competitors. The success of the Association achieved so far is mainly due to the kindness of the St. Xavier's College authorities who have been taking a keen and sincere interest in the promotion of this royal game. Special thanks are due to the authorities of the St. Xaviers College for placing a room in the college at the disposal of the Association where those interested in the game meet every Sunday after 4 p.m. Further information will be available from Mr. R. V. Lhase, Hon. Secretary, after 4 p.m. only on Sundays in the Mathematical Class-room at the north east corner of the College premises or at his home address, New Haroon Rangah Chawl No. 6, Room No. 12 First Floor, Dadar, Bombay. Any donations for the award of the prizes will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged. Intending competitiors should note that the 8th of November is the last day for entering. There will be three divisions with the entrance fees of Rs. 3, 2 and 1 respectively.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Nov. 5.

The following is the weather report for the week ending 4th November:—

The week's rainfall was in large excess in Chota Nagpur, East Central India, Central Provinces and in the Peninsula excepting Malabar and Mysore.

With the strengthening of the Northeast monsoon conditions became unsettled in southwest Bay of Bengal after the 28th and a depression formed on the next day. The depression was centred at 8 hours on the 30th within a degree of latitude 10 N. and Longitude 84 E., intensified into a storm in the course of that day and moving northwestwards crossed the coast between Nellore and Masulipatam on the 31st evening. After entering inland the storm weakened rapidly into a depression which moved westwards across the Peninsula and passing out into the Arabian Sea on the 2nd morning gave rise to a trough of low pressure in the East Arabian Sea which persisted there till the 4th. Widespread and locally heavy rain fell along and near its track, some of the noteworthy heavy falls being Madras 4 on the 29th and 6 on the 31st, Nellore 12, 12 the 48 hours ending at 8 hours on the 31st, Masulipatam 4 on the 30th, Vizagapatam 7 and Cocanada 4 on the 31st and Coonoor 5 on the 1st. Conditions were again unsettled in Southwest of Bay of Bengal on the 4th morning.

In connection with the eastward passage of the western disturbance through Kashmir at the end of the previous week local thundershowers occurred in Northwest Frontier Province and Southwest Punjab with a few falls in Kashmir and Punjab Hills on the 29th.—A. P.

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Results Of B. Com. & First LL. B. Exams

Results of the B.Com. and First LL.B. Examinations were announced on Friday. They are as under:—

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P Parthasarathy.

PASS.

P I Amin; P E Bilimoria; M R Bohra; R K Deodhar; P H Gandhi; S M Kapadia; V G Karnik F M Khory; H C Mankad; H P Mansukhani; F M Mirza; N D Vakharia; T K Desai; N T Deshmukh; M R Dhekne; S N Gaitonde; D N Joshi; C R Mahadevaier; B P Parekh; M B Screwvala; C B Shah; B R Banajee; J N Sheth; J N Heredia;.

PASSED IN ADDITIONAL SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

P J Gokel; C R Mucadam; N D Vaidya.

OLD RULES.

S S Gupte; S V Kharwandikar; J C Mehta; C G Parande; J C da-Costa; M E Malgaonkar; C J Patel; V V Upponi.

FIRST LL. B. RESULTS.

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit)
Khwaja M. I. R. Din, D. P. Shikhare.

SECOND CLASS.

R S Abhyankar. S V Anantapur; V H Anjaria; G V Apte; S Baptista; V M Barve; C B Bellulli; R K Belur; N P Bharvani; C H Champaneria; S Chodavarapu; J V Dabholkar; K P Dadkarr; M L Dantwala; B M Desai; C V Desai; M R Deshpande; D H Dharap; K J Dhondy; *P N Dubash;* H T Gadre; V L Ghangurde; N P Gheyara; K R R Gudalur; V U Hindlekar; S A Jamadar; K S Joseph; A J Joshi; C T Joshi; N K Joshi; V S Joshi; T P Kansara; K M Kapadia; M G Kapadia; V B Kasotia; D C Kolli; M K S Konanur; G N Kumta; B M Majmudar; J A Mansuri; B R Mehta; M N Mehta; V R Mehta; S N Mirle; *S D Mistrri;* G V Mogre; F S Mulla; D R Nadkarni; V M Nadkarni; J M Nath; H K Negandhi; B J Patel; D G Patel; S N Patel; A K Pathak; V V Pavagi; A B Pereira; N S Periyapatna; N H Salaskar; A L Samant; B T Shah; K P Shah N J Shah; T P Shah; G H G M Shaikh; A T Tarkas; R C Trivedi; M P Vaidya.

N.P. Varma, J.B. Wadia, G.V. Abhyankar, A. Bashiruddin, S. Bhawan, G.S. Damle, R.N. Dharanpuram, V.R. Gadre, M. Y. Gaekwad, N.M. Ganpule, P. S. Ghanekar, W.N. Ghorpade, R.M. Guru, G.V. Halbhavi, B.K. Hiremani, A.R. Iyengar, M.R. Janardanam, S.B Jorapur, N.V. Joshi, S.V. Kale, N.G. Kalkundrikar, P.R. Kanavade, B.G. Kulkarni, D.V. Kulkarni, N.R. Kulkarni, N.V. Kulkarni, N.K. Kumbhare, H. Mohamed, G.R. Mudholkar, C.U.N.U. Mysore, G.V. Pandit, S.S. Papanna, G.K. Parashurami, Y.B. Patwardhan, S. J.M. Peerzada, G.K. Phadke, P. R. Punde, S.D. Rabade, N.D. Rai, I.T.N.S.R. Rajagopal; R.B. K. Ramachandra, R. Rangare, B. R. Raut, M.V. Sane, N.D. Sapre, G.S. Shete, B.M. Tarkunde, K. R. Vinchurkar, G.F. Choksy, D. A. Desai, M.N. Dumasia, R.M. Gandhi, K.A. Joshi, R.V. Joshi, K.K. Lalani, S.D. Pandya, A.V. Patel, J.M. Patel, G.S. Pathak, A.K. Shah, B.H. Shah, C. H. Shah, S.N. Shah, K.J. Bijlani, M. Falcao, G.A. Ramrakhiani, Homai Jamshedji Sethna, T.P. Sahani, G.N. Sonpar,

PASS.

A.M. Acharya, S.S. Apte, D.K. Badheka, G.J. Bapat, N.S. Barve, A.G. Bawadekar, D.E. Belkar, R.N. Bhadra, M.N. Bhatt, V.C. Bhide, J.A. Castelino, S.D. Chainani, M.M. Chitre, V.S. Dabholkar, A.K. Desai, D.N. Desai, H.M. Desai, T.C. Desai, V. H. Desai, M.A. Dhotre, W. D'Souza, B.G. Fonseca, J. Furtado, T. C. Gandhi, A.I. Ghanchi, K.I. Gorur, V.V. Jambhekar, B.P. Jog, B.S. Joglekar, C.N. Joshi, V.V. Kanetkar, S.K. Kantak, G. K. Kelkar, V.V. Ketkar, B.P. Kowli, M.S. Kulkarni, S.V. Lele, R. S.A.D.R. Lopez, S.A.Q. Madani, S.D. Majgaonkar, G.R.N. Mallor, P.K. Mangalore, H. P. Mehto, K.A. Mehta, R.V. Mehta, S.M. Mehta, S.B. Mehta, R.B. Merchant, T.H. Mhatre, H. F. Mudaraddi, S.A. Nimkar, S. G. Oza, D.G. Palekar, V.P. Palnitkar, A.J. Pandya, M.N. Panjabi, U.I. Patel, D.D. Patwardhan, N. N. Patwari, G.P. Phadake, R.P. Phatak, D.N. Phene, G.P. Pitale, H. Pradhan, K.G. Purandare, F.-X. Rocha-Fernandez, V. J. Sabnis, G.J. Saldanha, J.S. Savant, K.J. Save, A.V. Sejpal, B. M. Shenava, A.J. Syeeduddin, I. G. Thakore, R.H. Thakore, N.G. Thuse, P.H. Valavalkar, R. C. Vasa, J.A. Viegas, C. Annadanappa, R.B. Arwade, M.K. Astagi, N.B. Bagewadi, T.U. Belalu, A I.S.I. Berigai, A.H. Borker, R. Challa, P.M. Chaubal, N. R. Chaudhary, G.B. Deshpande, N. S. Deshpande, N.I. Desikachar, S.T. Galgalikar, M.P. Ghanekar, D.M. Govitrikar, M.C. Gubbi, S. Hirisave, P. L. Inamdar, V. R. Inamdar, G.D. Joglekar, D.D. Joshi, V.D. Joshi, G.D. Katre, H. Kengal, A.S. Krishnappa, G. A. Kshirsagar, S.S. Kukke, S. C. Kulkarni, R.J. Lala, V.M. Lingiah, R.G. Mahableshwarkar, B.P. Mhaiskar, G.V. Mutalik, K. S. Nadkarni, S.V. Naik, K.P. Nipanikar, J.V. Palkar, P.E. Palsikar, G.C. Parikh, R.V. Pataskar, D.R. Patil, S.L. Patil, V.A. Patil, I.S. Pawate, G.S. Rahirkar, D.G. Ranade, P.D. Ranade, V.N. Risbud, M.P. Samant, A.B. Savadikar, H.M. Shah, S.A. Shinde, V.R. Soman, K.S. Talghatti, S.D. Waknis, H.H. Antani, K. K. Chhaya, R.A. Desai, S.A. Desai, V.D. Desai, V.P. Kulkarni, M.N. Majmudar, B.B. Majumundar, D.G. Mehta, N.P. Mehta, V. H. Mehta, M.J. Patel, N.L. Patel, B.P. Raval, R.M. Sheth, J. A.J. D'Souza, A.W. Hingorani, V.P. Mathrani, D.V. Mirchandani, H.N. Navani, M.H. Shah.

Allowed to keep terms.

J B D'Souza, B B Vyas, D R Dixit, K I Kudsi, N T Thakur, A F Shah.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

(Continued From Page 6.)

tructed budgetted figures of 1931-32 by the Committee put this ever increasing loss at 92 lakhs against the Government of India's budget estimate of a loss of 141 lakhs. There is, thus, a systematic increase of loss year after year, and yet it is stated that the loss is only an imaginary one.

It may be argued that the present huge loss is temporary and due to world depression; but if the receipts of the Department are studied one would find quite a different state of things, as described below. The revenue of the Department, besides the interest on Depreciation Fund, which is only a book adjustment, correct to nearest thousand, is (vide Appendix 7):—

Year.	Actuals.	Increase.
1925-26.	10,21,38,000	
1926-27.	10,53,04,000	31,66,000
1927-28.	10,82,71,000	29,67,000
1928-29.	11,03,65,000	20,94,000
1929-30.	11,29,50,000	25,85,000
1930-31.	10,73,83,000 (Revised.)	—55,73,000
1931-32.	10,98,05,000 (budgetted)	22,22,000 or —33,45,000, from 1929-30.

In other words, but for the year 1930-31 the "Civil Disobedience" year, the revenue of the Department has been systematically rising year after year by 2 to 3 per cent.

COLOSSAL WASTE IN EXPENDITURE.

Let us now look into the expenditure of the Department, which too has been systematically rising year after year. Ignoring the interest, pensionary and depreciation charges for the time being, as they depend on percentages and cannot be controlled by the Departmental Heads, every other item of the expenditure is controllable; and the Member in charge of Industries and Labour, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and his lieutenants in the provinces could have controlled this expenditure to keep it within bounds; or at least kept the increase in expenditure in proportion to the increase in revenue. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs had a Financial Adviser on Rs. 3000/ per mensem during this period and it would be interesting to know what this 'expert' was doing all these years, if he could not stop the waste that had been going on. The following table shows the progress in expenditure:—

Year.	Actuals.	Increase.	Increase of expenditure over increase in income.
1925-26	8,52,77,000		
1926-27	9,05,40,000	52,63,000	21,03,000
1927-28	9,59,18,000	53,78,000	24,11,000
1928-29	9,99,53,000	40,35,000	19,41,000
1929-30	10,28,90,000 Revised Budget	29,37,000	3,52,000
1930-31	10,38,19,000 Budget	9,29,000	65,02,000
1931-32	10,59,79,000	Budget:— 21.60.000 or 30,89,000 over 1929-30 annual year.	62,000 or 64,34,000

FALLING REVENUE—BUT MORE JOBS.

These figures are very illuminating. They conclusively prove that the Department has followed a policy of increasing its controllable expenditure by nearly double the amount of its increase in revenue. The surprising thing is that though the revenue fell by nearly 56 lakhs during 1930-31, the expenditure increased by 9 lakhs. We are told in season and out of season that India possesses the most competent, the most hard working and the most selfless "Civil Service." Do the above figures show competency or any other qualification? Can any family or a private or public institution pull through life, where its "Karta" or the Manager increases his annual expenditure by twice the increase in revenue? Where has been the so-called Public Accounts Committee, which has not spotted this sort of hopeless waste year after year, during which time, the pay and prospects of almost all members of the service have been increased. Nay, while the net revenue had been thus falling, new highly paid administrative appointments were created.

(To Be Continued.)

COLLECTION OF TERMINAL TAX THROUGH INCREASED RAILWAY FARES ILLEGAL.

Mr. Nariman's Letter To Agents Of Two Railways

The follwing are the extracts from the letter addressed by Mr. K. F. Nariman to the respective agents of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways:—

A terminal tax is proposed to be levied by the Bombay Municipality on the residents of the suburbs. The said tax is to be collected by imposing an additional amount to the Railway fare of the local trains. I venture to state that the said additional imposition by way of terminal tax on Railway passengers would be illegal and ultra-vires of the Railway Company.

The administration of the Railways in India is controlled and governed by the Indian Railways Act (Act IX of 1890). The only legitimate function of a Railway Company is to carry passengers and transport goods at fares and freights fixed according to a sanctioned schedule uniformly fixed according to mileage. Nowhere under the Act do we find any provision whereby a Railway Company is empowered or called upon to carry on the duties or function of a tax-gatherer either on behalf of Governments or local bodies.

BOUND TO ISSUE A TICKET AT SCHEDULED CHARGES.

I draw your attention to Sec. 60 of the Act.

Under the provision, the Company can only demand "fare", and on the scheduled and fixed sanctioned fare being offered by a passenger, the Company is bound to supply a ticket or a pass. It is obvious that "fare" could only mean the fixed charges for conveyance of passenger at a uniform rate according to mileage, distance, and the class of the compartment or carriage. According to its definition in clause 13 of Section 3, "rate" includes any fare, charge or other payment for the carriage of any passenger, animal or goods. The fare specified on the ticket also implies the travelling charges and nothing more. "Fare" could only mean fixed, scheduled and sanctioned charges for the conveyance or carriage of passenger; the meaning is so obvious. Hence a Railway Company cannot legitimately demand beyond the fixed fare anything in the shape of a terminal tax. Under Section 66 the Company is bound to issue a ticket on the offer of that fare. This novel method of collecting Municipal taxes through Railway Companies is not provided for even in the said. City of Bombay Municipal Act.

RAILWAY CANNOT COLLECT MUNICIPAL OR GOVT. TERMINALS.

Under Section 45, the Railway Company is entitled to charge certain "terminals" but the said charges as defined under Clause 14 of Section 3 must be confined to charges "in respect of stations, sidings, wharves, depots, warehouses, crenes and other similar matters, and of any services rendered thereat". I.e. only for the Railway purposes and not for local or Municipal Administration.

I hope you will consider these legal complications before assuming the new role of a tax-gatherer. This new taxation is to be resisted and opposed by all possible means. I leave it to you to consider whether it would be advisable or expedient for a public utility company like your Railway to come into direct conflict with the public who have been consistently your patrons and clients for several years.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the theatre page of your to-day's issue, it was mentioned that the Ranjit Film Co. and the Sharadha Film Co., have not started their talkies.

The facts are:—

Ranjit Talkies:—The talkie-machinery has already been repaired and the work of production has already started.

Sharadha Talkies:—Certain part of the talkie-machinery which was expected from Germany has already arrived and the work of production has already started.—Yours, etc.,

OFFICIAL PUBLICIST,
Ranjit and Sharadha Talkies.

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2nd Glorious Week

Sagar Movietone's
100% TALKING, SINGING DANCING
Musical Comedy
Featuring:
Bachu, Hadi, Khatoon and Sangtha

TOPICAL With SJT. SENGUPTA'S SPEECH at SWADESHI EXHIBITION is INCLUDED with the PROGRAMME.

RINGING WITH SUCCESS
VIBRATING with LIFE and LAUGHTER
DAZZLING with ORIENTAL
EXTRAVAGANZA—COMES

Abul Hasan

AN EMPEROR FOR A DAY BUT A MAN OF FUNS FOR HIS LIFE

See--Hear--Laugh

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M. TIME:—5-30, 8 and 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
They are on the loose Again!
BERT WHEELER, ROBT. WOOLSEY
The head wags of "Cuckoos" in
"CRACKED NUTS"
A Radio All-Talking Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Drama of a Woman's Honour
"INSIDE THE LINES"
featuring
BETTY COMPSON, RALPH FORBES
Hated——As a Spy
Loved——As a Woman.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ALL-COLOUR OPERETTA
'SONG OF THE WEST'
featuring
JOHN BOLES, VIVIENNE SEGAL
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Spectacle.

Under the Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
RIPON THEATRE
SATURDAY 7-11-31 at 8-30 P. M.
DRAUPADI
SUNDAY 8-11-31 at 3 P.M.
'YEKACH PYALA'
FOR DIVALI HOLIDAY ONLY
TUESDAY 10-11-31 at 3 P.M.
"SWAYAMWAR"
Booking at the THEATRE from 8 to 11 A.M.
And 4 to 8 P.M.
MANAGER:
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THE
Excelsior Theatrical Co.
Present At
THE CORONATION THEATRE
Special Matinee Show For Diwali Holiday
TO-DAY AT 3-30 P. M.
Aina-e-Iman
The MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA that has taken Bombay by Storm with
RATTANSHAH SENOR
RATES: RS. 5|12; 4|8; 3|6; 2|4; 1|12; 1|2 and AS. 9.

THIRD WEEK THIRD WEEK
Don't miss this splendid opportunity.
Nur Jehan
Nur Jehan
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING.
Featuring
Vimala and Nayampally.
Directed by EZRA MIR.
One of the most romantic tales of the glorious Moghul Era in India.
Shows at: 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee Show at 2-45 p.m. on Saturday and holidays.
NEXT WEEK
JUST IMAGINE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaon, Bombay.

THIS WEEK. THIS WEEK.
ALL TALKING, SINGING DANCING
DAULAT-KA-NASHA
OR
MONEY
Featuring
Miss ZILLOO, KHALIL, HADI and others.
He had a beautiful home, obedient wife, dutiful son, but he was not happy. He craved for wealth and what did wealth bring in its trail?
Time: 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
Extra show at 3 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday.
ALEXANDRA TALKIES
Bellasis Road
Bombay.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
INDO-BALM
-RELIEVES ALL PAINS

4th GALA WEEK! AT PUBLIC REQUEST! GRAND DIWALI ENTERTAINMENT!

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE! UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!

RECORDING ON POPULAR 'R. C. A' Madan's Super-Talkie-Drama EXCELLENT SONGS & DANCES

GREATEST LOVE-ROMANCE OF THE AGES

DAILY SHOWS: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P. M. BOOK IN ADVANCE

SHIRIN FARHAD

MATINEES ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAYS AT 3 P. M.

WITH RENOWNED SCREEN-COUPLE KAJJAN AND NISSAR

AND AN ENTERTAINING TALKIE-COMEDY "MUMBAINEE SHETHANEE" WITH MOHAN AND SHARIFA

GLOBE TALKIES (SANDHURST ROAD.)

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 8th as well as MONDAY, 9th instant at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) at Government Bunglow, behind Crawford Market, nearest to Sitaram Building opposite "School of Art" of Teak and Black Wood and Figure Wood Dining Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Musical Box, Silverware, etc.

VORA & CO.

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GRAND AUCTION SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY to secure true to period Queen Anne, Sheraton, Jacobean and plain English style highly finished and well made durable complete dining drawing and bed-room furniture, very rich leather and silk tapestry upholstered double spring full size (tilting) chesterfield and drawing-room suites, American wardrobe trunk, English Cantin cutlery cabinet, gramophone, safes, singer machine, also few pieces of Indian carved furniture, Chinaware, silver and brass ornaments, Mahajang set, best English plated and cutleryware, etc., will be auctioned TO-MORROW ((SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) at 6/12, Bruce Street, near Central Bank, Fort. Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 14TH STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of September, 1923 and made between Sayad Ahmed Sayad Salim Arab of the one part and Esmailbhai Mahomed Jaffer of the other part Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 11th day of November 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 14th Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 76 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 21, 23, New Nos. 16220 and 16221, Old Survey Nos. 33 and 35, New Survey No. 6894 and Cadastral Survey No. 213, Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2116 and Street Nos. 136-138.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

TRY YOUR LUCK WITHOUT RISK.

in Rs. 18,00,000 nearly.

Pay Rs. 10/8 and HAVE 61 CHANCES TO WIN Rs. 5000, Rs. 500 FREE LOAN and a FAMILY PROVISION for Rs. 500.

WANTED MANAGER for Bombay Presidency on Rs. 45-5-70. No business guarantee. Cash Security Rs. 500. Apply with 4 as. Stamps.

WANTED few AGENTS on decent terms.

ZENITH BANK LTD., Kurnool.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

November 6.

Maloja, Browning, London.
Chindwara, McLean; Karachi.
Djambi, Dubois; Rotterdam.
Bandra, Brady; Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

November 7.

Narkunda, Cadiz, London.

LOADING.

November 6.

Steamer California for Liverpool.
Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Narkunda: The P & O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Narkunda will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Djambi: The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Djambi arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a general cargo.

S.S. Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and 73 passengers.

S.S. Chindwara:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chindwara arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

S.S. Ranpura for London:—398438 Rs. bar gold D Damodar; 52329 Rs. bar gold Eastern Bank Ltd.; 145775 Rs. bar gold R Motichand; 771374 Rs. bar gold National Bank of India; 707161 Rs. bar gold Chartered Bank of I A & China; 389883 Rs. bar gold The Sumitono Bank Ltd.; 3 cases brassware M M & Co.; 10 H/heads chutney F Nowroji; 1360 bags linseed oil cakes K M Nathoo; 1260 bags groundnut Birla Bros; 500 bags dill seed M Bhuta and Co.

For Amsterdam:—1377531 Rs. bar gold National City Bank of New York; 80352 Rs. bar gold Eastern Bank Ltd; 1277672 Rs. bar gold Netherland India Comrl. Bank Ltd.

For New York: 243844 Rs. bar gold Sumitomo Bank Ltd; 340930 Rs. bar gold National Bank of India Ltd.

For Fort Said: 35 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—100 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Marseilles: 790313 Rs. gold sovereign & Tahermal.

S.S. Narkunda for Marseilles:—702500 Rs. gold bars Jeena and Co.

For London:—421500 Rs. gold bars R Gokuldas and Co.

S.S. Mundra for London:—700 bags groundnut oil cakes Ishwardas and Co. 8461 bags groundnut oil cakes W T Suren.

For Hull: 64 bags rape seed C Jiwanlal and Co.; 6828 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Dunkirk: 550 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool: 50 bales cotton fly and 3 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas and Co.; 15 bales cotton thread waste A L Zaveri; 50 bales cotton thread waste M Mafatlal and Co. 50 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Tdg. Co.; 55 bales wool raw F F Campbell and Co.; 6 bales wool raw W Latham and Co.; 60 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawalla.

For Glasgrow:—614 bags Linseed oil cakes Ishwardas and Co.

For Manchester:—35 bales cotton thread waste and 43 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co.; 1 bale cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 25 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Hamburg: 83 nos iron barrels P Sethna and Co.; 165 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 220 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—17 nos iron barrels P Sethna and Co.

For Rotterdam: 15 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S.S. Hohenfels for Hamburg: 2400 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 220 bales cotton raw G K Kaish Ltd; 26 drums castor oil Swastika Oil Mills Co; 2380 bags groundnut oil cakes and 2690 bags Kardi oil cakes H Rawji and Co.; 7 cases casing D Ibraham and Sons.

S.S. Toronto for Hamburg:—70 bags kang grain M Bhuta and Co.

For Rotterdam:—345 drums manganese chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works; 2064 bags joowari M Bhuta and Co.; 1032 bags joowari K Devchand and Co.

For Aarhus:—50 bales hemp B Premji and Co.

S.S. Baron Newlands for Hamburg:—700 bags groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 608 bags linseed Strauss and Co.; 2064 bags joowari K Devchand and Co.

For Antwerp: 1400 bags ground nut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 1450 bags groundnut oil cakes Ishwardas and Co.; 100 bales hemp S. Parmananda.

S. S. Silverelm for Marseilles:—2598 bags groundnut seed and 700 bags castor seed Birla Bros; 2408 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

For New York: 2716 bags castor seed Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co; 23 bales goat skin Shimji Mal.

For Philadelphia:—23 bales goat skin Shamji Mal.

S.S. City of Carlisle for New York:—60 cwts gum olibanum K Bhaichand Co.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd: 200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 356 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.; 150 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—29 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.; 400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd: 160 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka: 50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd: 50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co: 276 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw N Futehally: 205 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.; 2 H/heads chutney F Nowroji.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

S.S. Elysia, Agents G. Trading Co.; from Manchester:—187 bales cotton; 32 bales cotton fents; 65 bales cotton yarn; 19 bales cotton rope; 112 bales paper; 325 bales newspaper; 36 cases flanges; 129 cases machinery.

From Liverpool:—42 bales artificial silk yarn; 13 bales cottons; 15 cases cocoa; 67 cases whisky; 38 cases fire bricks; 34 cases biscuits; 56 cases tiles; 56 cases screws; 181 cases beer; 20 cases soap; 67 cases machinery; 250 bags borax; 2008 bags chemicals; 2500 bundles galvanised sheets; 205 drums paint.

From Swansea:—3797 bundles G. C. sheets; 25 bundles copper sheets; 75 bundles tyres; 351 bundles steel hoops; 200 drums chemicals; 47 bundles steel keys; 1190 bundles tin plates.

From Glasgow:—71 bales cottons; 210 cases ale; 30 cases rum; 67 cases wine; 726 cases whisky; 62 bales newspaper; 99 bales cotton thread; 193 cases soap; 75 cases corn flour; 70 cases beer; 148 cases fire clay; 901 bundles sheets; 89 bundles steel plates; 164 bundles steel joists; 20 bundles steel channels; 431 bundles tubes; 136 nos cisterns; 1755 nos fire bricks; 52 drums coal pitch; 30 drums chemicals; 10 drums lubricating oil; 750 nos stoneware jars.

S.S. City of Paris, Agents K Nixon and Co., from Liverpool:—2022 bundles hoops; 102 bundles rods; 148 bundles sheets; 32 bundles rivets; 41 drums distemper; 105 drums paint, 100 drums chemicals; 42 cases paper; 94 cases looms; 15 cases cheese; 52 cases wood pulp boards; 164 cases machinery; 63 cases cotton piece goods; 750 cases soap; 55 cases E'ware; 23 cases salt; 30 barrels dental plaster; 499 barrels tiles; 50 loose weights; 800 bundles pipes.

From Marseilles: 140 drums dyes; 80 drums chemicals.

S.S. Gazana, Agents M M and Co., from Bassein:—44472 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—38883 bags rice; 199 bars pig lead 13310 bundles teak scantlings; 29 bundles teak posts; 5168 bundles teak boadrs; 242 bundles teak squares.

From Cochin:—1839 jottas coir rope; 3205 jottas corn yarn; 66 bales mats; 10 cases sole; 112 chests tea.

From Colombo:—40 bags tea; 109 casks tallow.

S.S. Silverash, Agents Volkart Bros., from Sanfrancisco:—600 cases fruits; 295 cases tanned goods 491 cases groceries; 700 barrels lubricating oil.

From Bellingham:—198 bales wood pulp.

From Vancouver: 20 cases salmon.

From Los ngles:—200 drums kerosene oil; 10000 cases kerosene oil; 571 drums diesel oil.

From Batavia:—168 bags betel nuts; 150 chests tea.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 5.

Interest Day to Day Loans	4-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans	4-7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Banks Bills 6 months	6-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 5.

T T London on Berlin	15.77-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.29
T T London on Brussels	26.84
T T London on Madrid	22.56
T T London on Milan	72.56
T T London on Berne	19.18
T T London on Paris	95.37
T T London on Prague	126.75
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.75-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 5.

Chartered Bank of I A. and China	£103
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£6
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£36-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£75-1/2
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£99-1/2
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£39-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£45-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£53-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£73
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£56-1/4
Consols 2½ p.c.	£97-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£93
National Bank of India	£32-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£32-1/2

LONDON METALS.
London, Nov. 5.

Copper Braziers	£50
Yellow Metal	£40-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£12-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£9-3/4
Tin, English Ingots	£131

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Nov. 5.

Demand Bills	375.75

LINSEED.
London, November 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton	£11:15:0 Nov. Dec. sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton	£9: 10:0 Jan. Feb. paid.
Linseed, Bombay, ton	£12:12:6 Nov. Dec. sellers.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, November 5.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 41,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales
Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 bales

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, November 5.

Total Bullion	£121900000
Public Deposits	£ 19900000
Other Deposits	£101100000
Government Securities	£ 57800000
Other Securities	£ 42800000
Notes and Coin	£ 38100000
Notes in Circulation	£358900000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	31.44 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.
Paris, November 5.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending November 4th, gives the total note circulation at 83,639,000,000 francs, and increase of 1,870,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

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COME & SEE to-night—Book your seats earlier. Time: 4, 7-15 and 10-30 p.m

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

LONDON EXCHANGES—OPENING RATES.
London, Nov. 6.

	Thursday's Closing	Friday's Closing
T.T. London on—		
Berlin	15.77-1/2	15.85
New York	3.75-1/4	3.77
Amsterdam	9.29	—
Brussels,	26.84	27.00
Madrid	42.56	43.00
Milan	72.56	—
Berne	19.18	—
Paris	95.37	96.06

LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE
Liverpool, Nov. 6.
Opening quotations

Wheat futures.—
December 6sh. 0-3/4d. value.
March 6sh. 4d. paid.
May 6sh. 7-1/2d. paid.
Market.—Steady.

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.
London, Nov. 6.
Opening quotations

November,—	
Sellers	6/7-1/2
Buyers	6/2-1/4
Business done	—
December,—	
Sellers	6/5-1/2
Buyers	6/5-1/4
Business done	—
January,—	
Sellers	6/6-1/4
Buyers	6/6
Business done	6/6-1/4
February,—	
Sellers	6/7-1/2
Buyers,	6/7-1/4
Business done	—
March,—	
Sellers	6/8-3/4
Buyers	6/8-1/2
Business done	6/8-3/4
Market:—Steady.	

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, November 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 29/9 Nov. Dec. sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes 29/3 Nov. Dec. nominal.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 31/3 Nov. Dec. sellers.
Wheat, Choice white Karachi, Parcels, nominal.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.
Bombay, Nov. 5.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 427 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs 18/8 per case of 84 lb.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110 per ton.

LINSEED OIL.
London, November 5.

Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt. 16/10-1/2 December sellers.
Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt. 17/10-1/2 Jan. Apl. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, November 5.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed, lb. spot 2-7/8 sellers.

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Minorities Gulp In Sankey's Bait?

NO SWARAJ THROUGH R. T. C.

"We Will Have To Start Fight Again" Says Mushir Hussain Kidwai

MUSLIMS' SEVENTEEN POINTS?

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, November 5.

The Hon. Mr. Kidwai interviewed before he left England said: "I am thoroughly dissatisfied with the R. T. C. The Communal problem has been most humiliating to all self-respecting Indians. Unfortunately, as a result of the wrangles, no united demand for a full measure of self-government could be formulated. The Tory majority in Parliament has also made the position worse.

"It is quite certain that India is not going to get what Indian youth wants. We will have to start our fight once again, but unless the communal question is settled in advance, there will be internecine strife between the Muslims and the Hindus, tenants and landlords, and so on.

By rejecting the Corbett scheme, the Sikhs and the Hindus have made it clear that they do not want a Muslim majority either statutory or on a population basis, and thus the Muslims have been thrown at the feet of the bureaucracy, in spite of the kicks they have been receiving and are sure to receive in future.

India is to suffer whoever is responsible. Hindus, Sikhs or Muslims.

However, we must not forget that this is an age of action, and action is the monopoly of youth. So if is young men who need to be satisfied, if India is to have peace and contentment, and neither repressive measures which are sure to increase the racial hatred, nor pious admonitions however well intentioned can create a calm atmosphere in India."

MUSLIMS GULP IN SANKEY'S BAIT?

No Responsibility In Centre.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, November 5.

The Muslim delegates, Dr. Ambedkar, and Sir A. D. Patro are reported to have agreed to accept Lord Sankey's proposal to make a beginning in constitutional reform by the introduction of full fledged, provincial autonomy as they believe, that in the absence of communal and other minority settlements, no responsibility should be granted in the centre.

MUSLIMS' NEW DEMAND

Three More Added To 14 Points.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, November 5.

Elated by the Tory successes at the General Election, the Muslim Delegates to the Round Table Conference have now increased their demands. They have been further encouraged by the report from India about the success of their new organisation which has been started to insist on Muslim claims in the Indian States.

Since the entry of the Indian Princes, rather the declaration of their readiness to enter the Federation, the position of the Muslims, they think had been considerably weakened. They were originally asking for a 33-1|3 per cent. representation in the number of British Indian representatives on the Federal Legislature. Now, the Indian Princes, are 85 to 90 per cent. Hindu, and their representatives, it is believed, will be mostly Hindus and the Muslims think that considered as a whole, the Federal Legislature would not contain a 33-1|3 per cent Moslem bloc, as they want.

THREE MORE POINTS.

The Indian Princes, being sovereigns in their own territory, may not be prepared to accept dictation from outside sources as to how the States should be represented on the Federal Legislature. The Muslim leaders appear to have realised, that if they wanted to succeed, they must bring pressure on the Princes from within their own territories. They have therefore formulated their demands as follows:—

(1) that the Princes shall agree to apply the 33-1|3 per cent. rule to all representative institutions like Legislatures or municipal or local boards in their own States.

(2) The Princes must agree to have a British officer in each State Cabinet to safeguard the interests of the Muslims.

(3) Muslims must have 33-1|3 per cent. of the seats in the States representation on the Federal Legislature.

THE EXODUS BEGINS.

Sir Sultan Ahmed Optimistic

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

Sir Ali Imam and Sir Sultan Ahmed left to-day for India. Sir Ali Imam had to be assisted to the train, and was unable to express his views on the Conference owing to the present state of his health.

Sir Sultan Ahmed said: "I am certain that the communal problem will not be solved by mutual settlement, and ultimately a decision will have to be taken by the British Government, provided all parties agree to abide by it. Personally I think that is the best course. I have reason to hope that the leaders of the different communities are thinking similarly. I am also certain that it is the anxiety of the Premier that the Conference should not fail and if the Indian leaders help in an equal measure, some solution is possible.

"We should not be pessimistic, as England will not refuse to accept the conclusions we arrived at last year.

"I strongly hope and I have reason to think that the Conference will not be a failure. Everything will be all right in the end."

The British Charge d'Affaires at Teheran reports an outbreak of cholera at Ahwaz. No quarantine restrictions have yet been imposed but all movements out of Ahwaz area are forbidden.

CONGRESS ECONOMIC INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

To Begin Work Shortly.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, November 2.

The Committee, consisting of Narayan Rao Joshi, Dattatraya Karmarkar Burli and Snayak appointed by the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee to enquire into the economic conditions of the Sirsi and the Siddapur Talukas will commence its sittings at Sirsi during next week.

DR. BESANT SLIGHTLY BETTER

MADRAS, November 5.

Dr. Beasant, who has been ill for sometime, is reported to be slightly better to-day. Her strength, however, does not allow her to receive visitors. She received the following telegram early this week from Mr. Gandhi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar:—

"Our loving thoughts and best wishes with you. May you have perfect peace. India remembers your inestimable service."

Dr. Besant replied, expressing thanks.—A.P.

AN HOUR AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Gandhiji's 5-Minute Talk With King.

LONDON, November 5.

Gandhiji remained for about an hour and then returned to his Knights Bridge headquarters.

When the Lord Chamberlain was introducing the guests to Their Majesties, many of those who had already had the honour of introduction showed eagerness to see Gandhiji.

The enquiries were kept busy requesting them not to impede the presentations.

His Majesty talked for five minutes with Gandhiji who appeared very cheerful. The King also conversed with as many other Round Table Conference Delegates as possible.

Guests, who numbered 500, were most impressed with cordiality with which they were received.—Reuter.

MAUNG MAUNG Ji

Interviews Sir S Hoare

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 5

Maung Maung Ji, representing the General Council of Burmese Associations, was granted interview by Sir Samuel Hoare.—Reuter.

"BUY BRITISH"

Gigantic Campaign To Boast Empire Trade

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

A gigantic campaign to boost Empire trade will be beginning on 16th November under auspices of the Empire Marketing Board with the active co-operation of 200 national local associations. All civic authorities have been asked to co-operate with the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and Motoring organisations to distribute millions of pictorial posters with slogan "Buy British".—Reuter.

GUY FAWKES' DAY.

England's Celebration.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

Despite economic deprpession it is expected that a record number of fireworks will be exploded throughout England to-night when the time-honoured celebrations will take place of Guy Fawkes' attempt to blow up Houses of Parliament on November 5, 1605. Thousands of children have spent days making effigies of Guy Fawkes, which will be triumphantly burnt to-night to a barrage of rockets and other ingenious fireworks which, this year, have topical names such as "Al Capopne". British manufacturers report busiest season recorded, public spending many thousands sterling on fireworks of local manufacture.—Reuter.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

New York—Five persons were killed when Washington to New York air-liner crashed in flames at Camden, New Jersey.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF A RAILWAY CONTRACTOR

Charges Against An Honorary Magistrate And His Son Framed

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Nov 3.

Charges under Section 420 (cheating) have been framed today by Mr. N. V. Joshi, First Class Magistrate, Nagpur, against Mr. Aminuddin Ahmed, Honorary Second Class Magistrate and a nominated member of Nagpur Municipality and his son Mr. Anisuddin in the case filed by Raja Wasta Khatri, Railway contractor of Wardha.

The complainant alleges that both the accused with whom he had entered into a contract in respect of quarrying stones for Sitabaldi Fort, have cheated him to the extent of Rs. 25,000 and obtained receipt from him, under false pretexts.

JUTE EXPORT DUTY

Bengal To "[illegible] It Bosom

IT WILL NEVER ALLOW IT AS FEDERAL REVENUE

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Mr. Ghuznavi's memorandum on the jute export duty, has been circulated to the delegates accompanied by a note signed by Sir Provash C. Mitter and Messrs. Fazlul Haq, Narendranath Law and J. N. Basu, declaring that delegates from Bengal will never agree to the allocation of the jute export duty as a federal source of revenue.

They express the opinion that the constitutional advance will not be worth having for Bengal unless adequate funds are available for the Province, and while hoping that "this discriminatory taxation" will not be demanded of Bengal, they say that it would serve no useful purpose for Bengal to join the Federation, if this sacrifice is to be demanded of her.

Sir P. C. Mitter, in a supplementary note, contests the view that the export duty is really paid by foreign purchaser and contends that any way it is unjust to deny Bengal profits from her own monopoly.—R.T.C. Special.

MRS. KAMALADEVI & MISS SOMJEE ON TOUR.

Enthusiastic Reception In The Punjab

(From Our Correspondent).
MEERUT, Nov. 3.

Mrs. Kamala Devi and Miss Safia, accompanied by Dr. Hardikar, arrived at Lahore on 30th morning and were given a very grand reception at the station. They had an informal talk with all the prominent women workers the same evening. The whole scheme of work and the training courses was explained in detail. The women agreed to take up the course if part time classes were started.

The next day they met three other groups of women workers in different parts of Lahore and discussed the Seva Dal work with them. They also conferred with the Punjab Seva Dal Board and the Punjab Congress Working Committee. Mrs. Kamala Devi placed her scheme before them and made concrete proposals for carrying on the work.

Mrs. Kamaladevi had an informal talk with the Youth League which has just been formed in Lahore. She explained to them the work of the Seva Dal and urged them to take the training which it provided. 15 youths offered to join the Provincial Camp which is to be shortly opened either at Rohtak or Lahore.

FOLLOW MOTILAL'S EXAMPLE.

Miss Safia unveiled the portrait of Pandit Motilal Nehru at Bradlaugh Hall and made a most impassioned speech appealing to the youths to copy the noble example of Pandit Motilal Nehru who once living like a prince, sacrificed all his wealth and luxury to serve his country and even at the risk of his health did not shrink from his duty when the movement began.

Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Somjee addressed a public meeting the same evening when Maulana Zafar Ali Khan presided. They spoke in great detail of the Seva Dal and its programme. Miss Safia appealed to the Muslims to join the Congress, ranks and not to think whether they were Hindu, Muslim or Sikh but only that they were Indians. She strongly condemned the custom of pardah which was proving a great obstacle in the country's progress.

The visitors were feted and entertained at several social functions during their stay. The proprietor of the National Pictures arranged a special show of his new nationalism "Deshgandhu." Mrs. Kamala Devi, at the close of the show, made some useful suggestions with regard to the plot and the setting. En route to Jullundur they stopped for a few hours at Amritsar and addressed a public meeting at Jallianwala Bagh on the Seva Dal. The audience showed an enthusiastic response and a great deal of Seva Dal literature was sold. At Jullundur station they were received by prominent Congressmen and a number of women. At 1 p.m. they had informal meetings with the women workers and the District Congress Committee when they placed their scheme of work before the audience which showed very keen interest and immediately proceeded to formulate a scheme of opening training classes for women. Shrimati Parvati Devi of Kartarpur volunteered to join the Central Camp for instructors to be shortly opened in Bombay.

A huge procession was taken out in the afternoon at 4.30 when the visitors were taken through the principal streets of Jullundur. A mass meeting was held with Kumari Lajjavati in the chair. Over a thousand women attended the meeting. Mrs. Kamaladevi and Miss Safia then drove to the Kanya Mahavidyalaya where the girls had assembled in the open to welcome them. They were entertained to music and a welcome address was presented on behalf of the institution to Mrs. Kamaladevi to which she made a suitable reply. The Kanya Mahavidyalaya gave a dinner party in honour of the visitors who left for Meerut the same night.

COMMUNIST RAID IN SAXONY.

Several Arrests Made.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Nov. 5.

Zwickau (Saxony).—12 men and 5 women were arrested and a number of documents seized at Bermsgruen when the police raided a lecture at which civil war instructions were being given. Several arrests were made at Graeffenhain as a result of another Communist raid.—Reuter

CALL TO HEIMWHER FORCES.

80,000 To Respond.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Nov. 5.

Vienna.—A statement from the National Socialist Headquarters reveals that Heimwehr, the Commander-in-Chief Prince Starhemberg, intends to call out Heimwehr forces in all the Districts except Tyrol on the Saturday night. He expects 80,000 men to answer the call. It is suggested that Starhemberg aspires to become Regent.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

Dr. Ansari Not Expected For Urgent Session

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The Congress Working Committee will hold its urgent session to-morrow at the Shriram Nivas Mansion, Parekh Street off Sandhurst Road. This place is the Bombay residence of the Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The Sardar will arrive here from Bardoli this evening or early to-morrow morning.

Other Congress leaders who will be arriving in the course of the next 24 hours to participate in the Congress discussions are Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Mr. Nirmal Chander Chander from Bengal, Mr. C. Rajagopalacharya and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

DR. ANSARI NOT COMING.

It is understood that Babu Rajendraprasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Ansari are not coming.

D. L. B Election Results.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, Nov. 4.

The results of the Sholapur D.L.B. elections held on the 26th of October last are now out. Messrs. Babasaheb Deshmukh, Krishnaji Pandhre, Satappa Chavan, Ramchandra Kulkerni and Mr. Sidramappa Umbarje Pleader are elected from the Taluka or Sholapur. Mr. Shamrao Ligade ex-President, D.L.B., Sholapur, is elected from Sangola Taluka

RESPONSIBILITY WITH BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Mahatma On Kashmir Trouble

ACCUSES POST OFFICE OF TAMPERING WITH CORRESPONDENCE

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi met a small gathering of members of the Postal Workers' Union for an informal talk this evening and discussed the conditions of the postal workers in India.

Mahatma Gandhi said that he greatly admired the efficient of the Indian post office. He accused it, however, of surreptitiously examining all correspondence.

Discussing the political situation Mahatma Gandhi said that the trouble in Kashmir might suggest that Hindus and Moslems were unable to live peaceably together but the responsibility for the trouble in Kashmir lay with the British Government. The Indian Princes were not free to take timely action to deal with the difficulties among their subjects. The British Government held the Princes as prisoners in their own Palaces and States. That was the explanation for situation in Kashmir. While there was a Paramount Power the Indian Princes would have no real freedom in managing the affairs of their States.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Chairman of the Union, asked Mahatma Gandhi to convey fraternal greetings of the English postal workers to the postal workers in India.—Reuter.

PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS ALARMED

Great Deterioration Of Country's Finances

INCIDENCE OF SUPPLEMENTARY TAXATION UNEVEN.

The Secretary, Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association has addressed a letter to the Finance department, Government of India. The following are extracts from it:—

My Committee views with alarm the great deterioration of the finances of the country which according to the estimate of the Finance Member will amount to more than Rs. 39 crores by the end of 1932-33.

My Committee take this opportunity of sounding a note of warning that fresh taxation should be the last remedy to be used for making up the deficit. The Finance Member has tried to fill up the gap more by a resort to fresh taxation than by retrenchment and economy. The total new taxation in the current year will amount to 711 lakhs of rupees, and in the next year it is proposed to raise 1410 lakhs of rupees by fresh taxation. As against this, the total cuts and retrenchment amount only to about 10 crores of rupees in two years. This facile method of resorting to taxation is bound to lead in the long run to grave discontent among the people.

TAXABLE LIMIT REACHED.

We have already crossed the limits of diminishing returns. Customs Revenue figures for instance in the last several years clearly show that the increase in revenue has not been accompanied by corresponding increase in duties. Similar is the case in regard to Income-Tax. The decision to tax the income between Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 1999 at the rate of two pies per rupee in current year and four pies in the rupee in the next financial year is a step calculated to do the utmost injustice to he middle classes in the country. Rather than subject this class to extra taxation, the Government would have been better advised to subject Agricultural Incomes to Income Tax. That step is long over due. In recent times, very extensive tracts of land have passed into the hands of professional money lenders who have little desire to invest any capital in the improvement of the land and therefore there is no reason why this class should remain exempt any further from the levy of Income Tax. Exemption of income derived from Agriculture from the levy of income tax is a feature peculiar to India.

PROTECTION TO COTTON MILLS WHITTLED DOWN.

Reverting to the subject of new Import Duties on Cotton, Machinery and Dyes, my Committee desire to lodge their emphatic protest against this imposition. Raw materials used in the processes of manufacture should be exempt from Import Duties and the Indian Fiscal Commission has definitely laid down that it is not expedient to tax the raw materials of an industry. The tax on machinery and dyes extensively used in the Mill Industry, will amount to a heavy charge on its productive capacity at a time when it is meeting with severe competition from abroad.

The Import Duty of 6 pies per lb. on cotton will handicap the production of these goods in which the long staple foreign cotton has necessarily to be used.

The larger margin of protection which Indian Mill Industry would have enjoyed on account of imposition of Import Duties appears to be whittled down on account of these duties. The difference of Duties on British and Non-British goods now amounts to 6¼ per cent. instead of 5 per cent. due to the recent surcharge. Introduction of Imperial Preference by the back door has the strongest disapproval of my Committee.

There has not been a full exploration of the avenues of retrenchment in all directions. The bulk of the savings in military, expenditure arises not out of the retrenchment as such, but out of merely postponement of military equipment.

Similarly, there can be suggested a greater scope of retrenchment under the head of civil expenditure than is proposed.

GENEROUS RESPONSE TO KHADI FUND

Englishman Donates One Thousand Rupees

Mr. Manilal Kothari issues following statement to the press from Agra from donations received for "Gandhiji Jayanti" khadi fund in response to appeal issued by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President, Indian National Congress, Khadi worth Rs. 27,000 has already been distributed in flood and famine affected areas of Bengal, Konkan, Bihar and Utkal. The above sum includes one thousand worth khadi being donation from one Englishman (sympathiser) which according to his wishes has been distributed in U. P. through Dr. Saiyad Mahmood and in Bardoli through Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Under Sardar Patel's instructions it is now arranged to make further distributions of nearly 35,000 worth khadi in Bengal, Bihar, U. P. N. W. F., Vizagapatam and other parts, including Tharparkar (Sind), where three thousand worth of khadi is being distributed amongst distressed people through Desh Seva Mandal. In Delhi during my short stay I have received donations over Rs. 5,500 for khadi distribution amongst poor and needy.

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